LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

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THE DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - APRIL 1, 1868.

Democratic Nominations.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JNO. W. STEVENSON.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HENRY J. STITES.

FOR CHANCELLOR,
THOS. B. COCHRAN.

FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
F. C. WELMAN.

FOR CLERK OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
THOS. W. THOMPSON.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
JOHN S. CAIN.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN M. MARTIN.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY,
F. HAGAN.

MARSHAL OF THE CITY COURT,
WM. HORAN.

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONERS,
T. E. C. BRINLY.
BENONI FIGG.
JOHN M. SHIVELY.

FOR CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
M. J. PAUL.

FOR STREET INSPECTOR.
Eastern District.
M. DIETZ.
Western District.
JOHN SHELLEY

For Aldermen.

Fifth Ward—THOS. L. BARRET.
Seventh Ward—FOUNTAIN T. FOX, Jr.
Ninth Ward—W. F. DULANEY.
Eleventh Ward—R. B. SHERIDAN.

For Common Councilmen.

Fifth Ward—HENRY C. HAMILTON.
Sixth Ward—GEORGE BROBSTON.
Seventh Ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Eighth Ward—GEO. C. SHADBURNE.
Ninth Ward—CAPT. BART. W. JENKINS.
Tenth Ward—DR. JOHN LLOYD.
Eleventh Ward—M. W. LARUE.
Twelfth Ward—DR. G. W. WALLING.

For School Trustees.

Fifth Ward—HENRY McDONALD.
Sixth Ward—ALEX DUVALL, Sr.
Seventh Ward—DR. PRESTON B. SCOTT.
Eighth Ward—DR. J. J. O'REILY.
Ninth Ward—JOS. B. READ.
Tenth Ward—THOS. R. BAIRD, LOUIS EICHRODT.
Eleventh Ward—H. KIRKLIGHTER.
Twelfth Ward—GEO. A. SCOTT.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

First Ward Club.

The First Ward Democratic Club will meet at Woodland Garden, on Wednesday, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be before the club.

WM. F. DUERSON, Sec'y.

Fifth Ward Club.

A called meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club will be held on Wednesday evening, April 1st, at 7½ o'clock, at Metz's Hall, on Preston street. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President,

H. T. JEFFERSON, Sec'y.

Sixth Ward Club.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club at Beck's Hall Wednesday evening, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

J. M. REAMER, Sec'y.

Ninth Ward.

The Ninth Ward Democratic Club will meet on Friday evening, April 3d, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. All Democrats of the ward, and the candidates for the various offices, are requested to be present.

J. E. PILCHER, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting—Bullitt County.

The Democrats of Bullitt county are requested to meet in convention, at the court-house in Shepherdsville, on the 18th day of April (County Court day), for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention, to be held in Louisville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial District.

A. H. FIELD, Ch'm'n Co. Com.
R. H. LANSDALE, Sec'y.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

FARMERS in Wisconsin were plowing and seeding on the 22d ult.

EASTPORT, PEMBROKE and Lubec, Maine, went Republican at the municipal election Monday.

NINE THOUSAND bales of cotton were sold in New York yesterday at 26@27½c for middling uplands.

AT URBANA, Ohio, Monday night, burglars entered the store of Cardiff & Russell, and stole about $1,800 worth of silks.

THE NEW YORK CITY Grand Jury recommends the establishment of foundling hospitals as a check to the crime of infanticide in that city.

AT MAGNOLIA, Wisconsin, on Sunday, George Barrette killed his brother Oliver, in a quarrel, by stabbing him.

TEN HORSES were burned and several drowned by jumping into the river from a burning barn at Montpelier, Vt.

NICHOLAS SMITH confesses to setting fire to eighteen different buildings in Buffalo, New York, during the past two months.

A BRASS BAND around the head is the latest female fashion in New York. This is an improvement upon bugles alone.

AN ALBANY, N. Y., paper says that a young clerk of that city was arrested on a charge of paternity preferred by a "maiden mother." They must have queer maids out that way.

A WOMAN named Mary Netemalle, residing at 158 Charlotte street, Cincinnati, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into a cistern. The fall broke her neck.

THE BISHOP of Havana, who fell under the displeasure of the Captain General for making an address to the clergy in the cathedral, has departed for Cadiz.

THE SPRINGFIELD Republican hints at hugging and kissing among the male and female members of a lodge of Good Templars. He wouldn't have the male members kiss among themselves, would he?

COPPER ORE is found in immense quantities in the northwestern counties of Texas. The ore has been thoroughly tested, two pounds of ore yielding one and one quarter pounds of copper and silver enough to pay for working.

THE MATCH for a prize fight between O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, and Elliott, of Cleveland, has been stopped, the parties having drawn the stakes. O'Baldwin was to have whipped Elliott in half an hour.

AN INDIGNANT citizen of Frankfort-on-the-Main has commenced proceedings against the Prince of Wales for the seduction of his daughter. The Prince ruined the young girl last fall, during his presence in Germany.

HON. DAVID R. ATCHISON, formerly President of the United States Senate, is living in great comfort and perfect quiet on a beautiful farm in Clinton county, Missouri—the State which he so long represented in the United States Senate.

THE PADUCAH Herald mentions a rumor that the Mississippi Central Railroad has been purchased or leased by a company of New York capitalists, with the condition that the Paducah and New Orleans Air Line Road is to be built within the next two years.

SO FAR as the Democratic County Conventions have been held in Illinois, considerably less than one-half have indicated their preference for Pendleton for President. His greenback scheme is more popular than himself.

ELECTIONS UNDER the reconstruction laws will be held in South Carolina on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of April, in Louisiana on the 17th and 18th; in Georgia from the 20th to 25th, and in North Carolina on the 20th, 21st, and 22d. Florida closes the list, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of May.

AT A BALL in Boston, recently, a lady fainted and the attentive janitor rushed for his camphor, with which the lady's face was thoroughly bathed until she recovered. Then it was ascertained that the camphor had been taken from a bottle of mucilage and the lady felt too much stuck up to stay any longer.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS have been made for handling freight in the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo. An engine of forty horse power runs two pair of cars to and fro between the depot and wharf-boat, furnishing ample means for the receipt or shipment of at least a thousand tons of assorted freight in a single day.

ON THE night of March 24th, at Butler, Penn., a feeble-minded girl of 18 was enticed into a stable by some young scoundrels, and so cruelly outraged that she died the next morning. The parties implicated have fled. Their names are George McBride, Charles Lowry, Joseph Kight and Quin. McQuiston. The name of the girl was Dufford.

THE CHICAGO Tribune, the leading Radical organ of Illinois, appeals pathetically to Dick Yates to resign his position in the United States Senate, "to remove, if possible, the opprobrium which he is bringing on the State." The "opprobrium" alluded to is supposed to be flavored with pickled cabbage" and other peculiarities of the senator's appetite.

AT THE house of E. C. Thurman, in Pike county, Missouri, on the 21st, a carpet-sack containing a negro baby was found hanging on a nail in one of the rooms. A negro cook had noticed it hanging there for a week, and opened it out of curiosity. The baby had been dead, apparently, for a week, and no one knew how it came there.

IN NESHOBA county, Miss., recently, Hugh Wilson shot and killed John Barrier. They had both taken out a license to marry the same woman, and Barrier did marry her. Immediately after the ceremony the woman left her husband. Some weeks after the disappointed lover, Wilson, thrashed the minister who performed the ceremony. Barrier took up the quarrel with the above results.

IN MONTEZUMA, Cayuga county, New York, one night last week, a thief found a load of corn ready put up to be drawn to market to the morning, and harnessing up the horses, decamped with the whole establishment—team, harness, sleigh and corn. The owner, James M. Stevenson, offered a reward of $150 for its recovery, and on Friday everything but the corn was found at a hotel in Auburn. The thief has not been discovered.

SECRETARY STANTON was subpœnaed the other day as a witness in the matter of the disposition of the reward offered by the corporation of Washington for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. He answered the summons by a note saying it was inconvenient for him to leave the War Department, and, accordingly, his evidence was taken at his office, and so all danger of a raid by the ancient and terrible Thomas, who is watching and watching on 'tother side of the Secretary's desk railing, was averted.

THE REV. John Mosier, late pastor of the German Methodist Church at Temperanceville, a suburb of Pittsburg, and also teacher of a select school for young ladies, at the same place, has been detected in attempts to commit outrages upon the persons of young ladies. He was given two hours to leave the city. Several young girls have made disclosures since he left, detailing like experiences at the hands of the brute. Mr. Mosier, when leaving his house, remarked to his wife, whom he left behind, that he had "received a message from God to preach the gospel in Ohio." In obedience to so potent a call, he did not "stand upon the order of his going."

A NEW English book gives some insight of the duties of a lady's maid, as recognized in Europe. The maid must first get up in the morning and prepare everything for her lady's convenience when she rises. When the lady finally leaves her couch the maid must proceed to dress her. Having dressed her mistress, the maid must see that her wardrobe is in good order, and then retire to another room to spend her time usefully in sewing. If her lady wishes to go out the maid must be on the *qui vive* to answer the bell and to dress her mistress again. So on through the day. The lady is supposed to be unable to lift a cloak or to tie a bonnet string.

THE MAN, John W. Peck, who was assaulted and badly beaten at Paducah by the second engineer of the steamer Tyrone, (whose father he had killed years ago,) was not mortally injured, as at first supposed, but grew much better before he left the boat, and threatened to kill White, the engineer, when he recovers. Peck seems to be a fighting man. When assaulted he was just returning from Paducah, where he had recovered a thousand dollars damages in the U. S. Court, from some home guards who had arrested him during the war. On one occasion they visited his house, and threatened to hang him if they should find him, when, emerging from his hiding-place, with a whole arsenal of fire arms, he whipped and routed the entire band.

Officers of Election in Jefferson County.

We are requested by Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the County Court, to say that the Judges, Clerks, and Sheriffs who officiated at the last August election are authorized by law to act at the election to be held on Saturday next, and they are requested to so act at all the precincts in the county.

The Late General L. D. Watkins.

Our community was surprised and shocked at the intelligence given in the special dispatches of the COURIER yesterday of the unexpected death of General L. D. Watkins, at New Orleans, on Sunday last. Only a few days ago letters were received from him by friends in this city, in which he spoke of his health being excellent. The telegraph informs us that he died of congestion.

General Watkins was a native of the South, and was entered at West Point at an early age, where he remained for some years, but, we believe, did not remain long enough to graduate. He returned to his Southern home, and went with Walker on his unfortunate Nicaraguan expedition. After this luckless venture he returned to Georgia and entered upon the study of the law, in which he was engaged when the late war broke out. He espoused the Union side of that question, and early took up arms in defense of what he no doubt conscientiously believed to be the right. He entered the military service first as a captain, but rapidly rose to the position of colonel. In this capacity he was employed in Tennessee for some time, and afterward in Kentucky. Some three years ago he married a young lady of this city, Miss Mollie, eldest daughter of Gen. L. H. Rousseau. Soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and was in command of this post for some months. As an officer and as a man he was eminently popular. No charge affecting his honor was ever heard, no imputation upon his courage was ever breathed, no complaint of unfairness, injustice, or even prejudice was ever made against him. He was a kind hearted, noble-souled gentleman, whom all admired and esteemed who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

He leaves a young wife and two infant children to mourn his untimely loss.

We understand that his funeral last Monday was attended by a large concourse of citizens and soldiers. He was buried with both military and Masonic honors.

☞ If any reader of the COURIER desires to secure the services as private tutor or public instructor of a graduate of the University of Virginia, a gentleman in every way eminently qualified for the position, his attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Rev. Mr. Maury. From our knowledge of his acquirements we believe he would prove an invaluable acquisition to any community or institution in which he may be engaged.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE—FOURTH WARD.—H. D. Mathis, a gentleman of high character and long residence in the city, is announced this morning as a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth ward, and, as none but our best citizens should be chosen to that high and responsible office, we are glad that Mr. Mathis has consented to serve. Let the Democrats of that ward see to it that he is elected by a rousing majority.

☞ Jeffersonville can boast the most extensive car works in the West. Last week four elegant cars, each costing over $7,000, were completed for the Illinois Central Railroad, and also a number of cars for the Springfield, Ill., street railroads. We understand that several magnificent sleeping cars, to cost $15,000 each, are now in course of building at these works, beside a large number of fine passenger cars.

☞ Parties on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who wish the Louisville COURIER, will be supplied promptly and punctually by communicating their wishes to Mr. E. A. Yate, who has control of the news agency on the cars. They will find Mr. Yate, and his assistants, courteous, prompt, efficient, obliging and responsible.

MORE VETERANS.—Mr. W. L. Thompson and Mr. Tarlton Arisharn, are two of the "veterans" of this locality whose names were omitted in the list we published the other day. They are both residents of more than half a century.

☞ Hon. H. W. Bruce and J. Hop Price will speak at John Ball's tavern, on the Point, to-night, at 7½ o'clock. We hope there will be a full attendance.

Mike Paul.

A report is being industriously circulated in the city by the friends of A. Y. Johnson, the present Chief of the Fire Department, to the effect that Mike Paul was, in the year 1861, a Government Detective. In order to give the report proper color these "busy bodies" say they can show his bond and can get Mr. J. M. Vaughan, Clerk of Common Council, to vouch for the correctness of their assertion. The utter falsity of these rumors can be shown by publishing the following bond, which is, in fact, simply a bond which is and was required of all policemen in the service of the city of Louisville and not in the service of the United States Government:

Know all men by these presents, that we, M. J. Paul, as principal, and George L. Abrams, security, are held and firmly bound unto the city of Louisville, in the penalty of $2,000, jointly and severally, signed and sealed this 2d day of September, 1861.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said M. J. Paul was duly appointed by me on the 13th day of May, 1861, to fill the office of watchman, by the ordinance regulating police, May 20, 1861, for the term specified. Now should the said M. J. Paul faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties required at his hands, and support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, the charter of the city of Louisville, the ordinances now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted in regard to said office of watchman, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

M. J. PAUL.
G. L. ABRAMS.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1861. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Attest, J. R. Kearns.
A copy: attest, J. M. VAUGHAN.

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

The following appointments for public speaking in several wards, on Thursday night, have been made by the Executive Committee. Only two or three days are left in which to work, and we hope the Democracy will turn out in their strength at these meetings:

First Ward.

There will be speaking at the Woodland Garden on Thursday evening
HON. LYTTLETON COOKE,
A. T. POPE,
F. HAGAN,
and others will address the meeting.

Third Ward.

There will be speaking in the Third ward on Thursday evening, at Aurora Hall
A. S. WILLIS,
HON. H. W. BRUCE,
G. P. ARBEGUST,
MACK LIEBER,
and others will address the meeting.

Fifth Ward.

There will be speaking on Thursday evening, on the corner of Preston and Market streets,
Col. SELBY HARNEY,
J. GUTHRIE COKE,
J. D. HARRINGTON,
and others will address the meeting.

Ninth Ward.

There will be speaking at the Relief Engine House on Thursday night.
Col. PHIL LEE,
FRANK M'GUIRE,
and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Eleventh Ward.

There will be speaking at the Boone market-house, corner Seventeenth and Market, Thursday night.
Gen. W. L. JACKSON,
J. HOP. PRICE,
Judge BUNCH,
and others will address the meeting.

CITY FEATURES.

The Baseball Home Drawing.

The man who to-day has his family crowded in some little rented tenement, may, on the first of June next, by expending five dollars for a certificate in this drawing, be the possessor of that magnificent hotel, located in the heart of the great city of St. Louis, and worth $[illegible]. The rent alone, 10,000 per year, would enable him to sit with his family beneath his own roof, and enjoy not only the comforts but luxuries of life. Some one is bound to get it on one ticket as sure as fate. Then follows the elegant Memphis residence—a truly palatial structure—worth $60,000; then two others, one in Jefferson City and the other in St. Louis, worth 10,000 each, and then six others in the latter city worth $[illegible] apiece. Ten valuable pieces of real estate in all, with valuable modern improvements upon each, together with 400 prizes of lesser value. Certificates at Glenn's book-store.

New York Life Insurance Company.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, of the old, reliable New York Life Insurance Company, R. C. Rowe General Agent for Kentucky.

We understand Mr. O'Dell, who has been acting for the company in this State, and through whose efforts the services of Mr. Rowe were obtained, is about to leave us for New Orleans. Mr. O'Dell has fully sustained the reputation among us which he had already established, of being a first-class business man, and a high-toned, courteous gentleman. We wish him success in his new field and would desire our friends there to extend to him a warm greeting.

☞ An important notice by Col. Chas. J. Meng, addressed to the owners of land in "Pecos' Colony," Texas, will be found in our advertising columns. Col. Meng will start for Texas about the 20th of April.

Hospital Report.

Report of the poor sick and pay patients admitted and prescribed for in the Louisville Marine Hospital during the month of March, 1868.

Remaining in hospital Feb. 29, 1868	132
Admitted during the month of March, 1868:	
Males	66
Females	30
Male children	7
Female do	5—[illegible]
Discharged during March:	
Males	30
Females	18
Male children	6
Female children	5—60
Died during the month of March:	
Males	8
Females	3
Male children	1
Female children	0— 7
Remaining March 31, 1868:	
Males	[illegible]
Females	[illegible]
Male children	[illegible]
Female children	3—[illegible]
Number of children born in hospital:	
Males	3
Females	[illegible]— 7

Number of dispensary patients prescribed for and medicines furnished, [illegible].

MRS. F. H. GARY,
Superintendent L. M. Hospital.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Report.

Only ten fires and one alarm occurred in our city during the past month, entailing a loss of five thousand and thirty-five dollars. The following is the record for the month of March:

March 4—Military headquarters Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, loss, $25—accidental.
March 7—H. Wirndt, Market street, between Campbell and Wenzel; loss trifling—accidental.
March 7—Jacob Binkel's stable, outside the city limits, loss unknown—cause unknown.
March 12—False alarm: burning chimney.
March 15—Fenstermaker's [illegible] store, Third street, between Main and Market, damage $10—accidental.
March 19—Fire outside the city limits, loss unknown, cause unknown.
March 20—John Selleck, corner Market and Ninth streets, loss, $200—incendiary.
March 20—P. Hass, High alley, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, loss trifling—accidental.
March 21—Mr. Carrico, Oakland road; loss, $5,000—accidental.
March 21—Hosanoe alley, between Market and Jefferson and Tenth and Eleventh, loss trifling—accidental.
March 31—Mr. Anderson, Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd, loss trifling—accidental.

Eighth Ward Club.

The club, pursuant to the call of John H. Carpenter, Esq., the president, met last evening. On motion, the chair proceeded to appoint a working committee for two different precincts, for the purpose of bringing out the full Democratic vote of the ward. The following gentlemen were appointed committees. First precinct—Pat Bannon, Dr. Elston, Pat McGrath, Henry J. O'Neill, W. W. Smith, E. W. Kerridge, Henry Dent, J. D. Harrington, J. S. Merrill, Thos. Coleman, Martin Daley, John B. Carpenter, R. A. Jones, John Churchill, M. Sims, E. B. Owens, Henry Marlow, Pat O'Dear and John Ford. Second precinct—Daniel Cantrill, Len Herndon, Joel Lambourne, Thos. Prather, Andrew Gross, Michael Flynn, W. J. Moore, Jack Downing, Len G. Rogers, Charles Wall, T. M. Overton and W. M. Nelly, and all good Democrats in the ward.

On motion, the club adjourned to meet again Thursday evening, April 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

A Question Judge Stites is Requested to Answer.

Hon. H. J. Stites:

SIR: As there is still a doubt in the minds of the residents of that portion of our city recently added within the city limits as to their proper place of voting, it is suggested that you give your opinion on the subject. VOTER.

Gen. Lee and the Old Soldier.

One of General Lee's family tells of a most touching incident that occurred between the General and an old soldier, soon after the surrender. It was as follows:

An old man, tall, rough and ragged, but a true hearted Virginian, from the mountains, called at the residence of the General, and speaking low, emphatically and mysteriously low, said, "Gineral, I have come down here to take you and your old wife and darter up to our place in the mountains—the Yankees has cotched President Davis, and they'll be arter you next—they hates you, Gineral, [illegible] you licked them so. I taint got no niggers to wait on you, but me and the old woman will do it;" and, lowering his voice to a whisper, he continued, "Gineral, there's places up ther where you can hide, and nary Yankee can find ye." But, said the General, "you surely would not have me, your General, hide away from the Yankees?" "But, Gineral, 'taint no fair fight now. They'll sneak up unbeknown, and if they cotch you, they'll hang you sure."

The General satisfied the old fellow that there was no danger of his hanging, and smiling pitifully at the stockingless feet and tattered clothes, "Wait, my kind friend, while I go up stairs." He went up and returned with a package, which he gave to the old man, saying, "Some kind Baltimore ladies have sent me some nice clothing—more than I need. I have put up a part of it here for you. Will you accept and wear it for the sake of your old commander and friend?" The old man held the package at arm's length for a moment or two, then pressing it to his bosom, and folding his arms over it, he held it there. Big tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks. As soon as he could speak, he said: "Me wear them clothes, Gineral. No, sir, while I live, but I'll keep them till I die, and they'll put them on me when I'm dead, and they lay me in my coffin. I'll sleep sweet in them, Gineral, sure." He went out sobbing, and hugging the bundle to his breast as he would have done an infant. I believe my father was crying too, I know that I was.

The Newburg Democrat says that Benjamin Smith, of Orange county, has come into possession of several millions of dollars by the running out of a British family from which his American ancestors sprung.

Robert Browning is writing a poem twice as long as the Iliad.

A Victim of Federal Despotism.

We have been handed the following letter from one of the victims of Federal despotism, who was illegally convicted, and who is now wasting away his life in the Dry Tortugas. Most of our readers probably remember the circumstances attending the trial and conviction of Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, charged with conspiring to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas. He was tried by military commission and convicted. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bowles and Milligan case he should have been discharged when they were. His friends do not understand why he has been so long illegally detained in prison, and they are working for his release. He is one of the most fearless and gallant men that ever stood upon the field of battle, and though he has served in the armies of nearly all nations, it has always been for glory and not for pay. He was for a time a member of Gen. John H. Morgan's staff, and was afterwards on the staff of Gen. Bragg. The letter we publish was written to a friend residing in Hopkinsville, in this State:

FORT JEFFERSON, DRY TORTUGAS, 28th November, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. was received yesterday, and I feel grateful for your kind remembrance of a poor devil who has been now more than three years in confinement. I might, perhaps, stand one more summer in this pandemonium, but that even is doubtful, to live through two more will be impossible. It is always pleasant to know that one is not quite abandoned by one's friends although apparently forgotten.

You date your letter from Hopkinsville. It was there I had my first [illegible] poor John Morgan—why I should pity him I cannot tell. He is far better off than I am! I am not going into a long dissertation on my innocence of the charges against me or the hardships I have endured, all that will come in due time; but what is of most importance is the fact that the Supreme Court of America decided more than eighteen months since that my arrest, trial, condemnation and imprisonment were all unconstitutional and illegal. (Milligan Bowles case.) This decision has been confirmed on various occasions since that time, and again very lately acted upon in the case of Murphy, condemned to imprisonment for boat-burning on the Missouri. He has been handed over to the civil powers. Let them send me to Chicago and try me before a civil tribunal. I should prefer that course to an unconditional release. In fact were I released I would deliver myself up at Chicago for trial.

The present moment appears to me to be favorable for an attempt to be made in my favor with the President, which, if well combined, might result in my release. I am informed by the officers here that a strong recommendation has gone into the War Office in my favor for my conduct toward the men during the yellow fever, and I had I had only known whether I can say I have friends who interested themselves for me with the President, or who said they did—Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, the Archbishop of Ohio, Colonel Worswell, and those others of the officers of the military commission, even Brigadier General Sweet, who arrested me and Judge Advocate Burnett signed a petition in my favor to the President. Robert Hervey, [illegible] of Chicago, was my counsel, and can give all particulars, as he holds all the papers. Montgomery Blair was also a particular friend of mine, and you [illegible] upon being backed up by the British Ambassador, who has instructions from Lord Stanley to do what he can with all his interest. I [illegible] of indifference as to my fate. I hoped a good deal from [illegible] could not [illegible] hope, and the success of the Democratic party still more.

* * * * * * * *

You may address your letters to me here, to the care of Major Andrews, commanding, or Major Stone, who died here of yellow fever, was from Mt. Sterling, Ky. He has a brother at Owensboro who seems to think he is under an obligation to me for some trifling service rendered during the war, and he says to me that the cause of my being treated by his brother very differently to what I had been accustomed. He wishes to me every now and then. Bradley Johnson wrote once. I have also heard from [illegible] and Pocher, but from no other Southern man that I remember during my three years imprisonment.

The women, dear souls (although God knows that my time was so occupied during the war, and my whole heart and soul taken up by it that I had no time to [illegible] them), have never ceased to [illegible] with me, and to assist me. I am now entirely forgotten by them. I [illegible] good cheer. I hope that I have borne up as a man under my very great tribulations, but depend upon it that it requires a stouter heart to keep a bold front when a prisoner and subjected to a continuous torment, than it does to face the heaviest battery that was ever planted.

With kind regards to those friends who take interest in preserving my valuable, withered old or new ones [illegible], my dear Sir,

Your sincere friend,

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL.

Old Sumner Aroused—The Radical Attempt to Incite a Riot at Gallatin Last Saturday.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

That the quietness of the election at Gallatin last Saturday was not owing to any forbearance on the part of the Radical incendiaries who directed the movements of the negroes, is sufficiently borne out by the facts which have since been developed. Had it not been for the precautions taken by the citizens at the meeting Friday night, a bloody collision would certainly have been provoked by McKinney and Phillips.

On Friday afternoon McKinney came to Nashville and obtained fifty guns, with all the necessary equipments and ammunition, from the State armory, which he of the State authorities shipped to Gallatin. With these he armed fifty negroes that night, it being his avowed intention to take control of the polls on Saturday morning.

But the citizens were by no means unprepared for the emergency. They were determined that the election should be open and fair, that there should be no negro [illegible] around the polls. McKinney and Phillips were therefore informed that they would have to take the consequences if they attempted to lead the militia into the town. Guards were placed on all the streets, and it was understood that every armed Radical, black or white, who attempted to resist the public peace would have to first smell powder. No voter, as such, was in the slightest degree to be interfered with, it was believed and not known, against which these precautions were taken. Matters went on quietly enough until toward morning, when an obstreperous darky, with a pistol buckled around his waist, attempted to enter the square. He was told by the guards who warned him not to approach farther. Some noise and confusion ensued. McKinley and Colonel Lamb wanted to have their say, and a hasty word or deed would in all probability, have drenched the streets in blood, but fortunately the determined attitude of the citizens and his [illegible], and no other attempt was made to bring about a collision.

Colonel Lamb, it appears, was in full sympathy with McKinney and Phillips, but his men very generally sympathized with the citizens, and would, we are informed, to be [illegible] heartily have taken part against them.

The proceedings of yesterday were suggested by a hope on the part of the negroes that they could easily take possession of the town. As they approached the town they boasted that although the "white folks had been too heavy for them last Saturday it was their turn now."

It appears that on Saturday McKinley gave the militia over to the most unscrupulous comrade, Captain Phillips to carry out his villainous purposes, [illegible] [illegible] during the [illegible] and no [illegible] [illegible] citizens. Perhaps, immediately after taking command, sent runners to the negroes in Sumner and the adjoining counties, commanding them to rally to his support the following (yesterday) morning. When the citizens had heard of these proceedings they also sent runners into the country to inform the people, and representing to them the eminent danger with which they were threatened by the negro mob.

Early yesterday morning Phillips took possession of the fort at Gallatin, with the purpose, some thought, of inducing the negroes to come to him, and as a prize to remain [illegible] while he collected the negro squad. Soon after, the negroes, who had in a [illegible] swarmed the roads leading into Gallatin, commenced to arrive in twos, threes, some eights and tens, armed with everything from a pocket pistol to the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. Of the large number, however, only fifty-five joined Phillips in the fort, the others leaving, doubtless, to keep out of bad company.

During Sunday night Phillips, and his [illegible], deserted the [illegible]. At any rate, he only saved himself by extraordinary [illegible] [illegible], so closely was he pursued by the citizens.

McKinley sneaked off to Nashville on the train early yesterday morning, to get out of harm's way. We learned he had made some fearful use of the trip to [illegible] him to [illegible].

[From the Louisville, Ky., Statesman.]

FRANKFORT, [illegible], [illegible]—Murdered. Mr. Murtry Kills Theodore [illegible]—Some time since [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] died and [illegible] from drunkenness in the [illegible] [illegible] and in default of payment was committed to the work-house. [illegible] He, however, made his escape [illegible] city on Sunday last and was recognized by officer McMurtry, who attempted to arrest him, but, upon [illegible], was fired upon by him, when McMurtry drew his revolver and was [illegible] Savage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Savage fired on the retreating but missed his mark, and [illegible] McMurtry. The ball [illegible] which proved mortal. [illegible] yesterday morning, when death [illegible] his sufferings.

A little boy by the name of Wilder was shot through the hip of the leg [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] and Mr. Bloom [illegible] [illegible] McMurtry was [illegible] morning before Judge [illegible] and [illegible].

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

General Grant as President, and What He Will Probably Do—A Powerful Military Government in Prospect.

The New York (March 17) correspondent of the Cincinnati Courier gives a report of what purports to be a conversation with an intelligent and influential secret agent of the [illegible] and an old politician. The following is the story, which is interesting, if not sensational, in these extraordinary times:

[illegible]

Correspondent—Who do you think will be President?

Agent—[illegible] beyond peradventure. The Democratic party can do nothing to prevent it. Even if the [illegible] cannot [illegible] the full number of votes, there are already plans on foot to make him President.

Correspondent—Do you think that the people are opposed to him?

Agent—I do. But the machinery is [illegible] [illegible]. There is no Jackson or Douglas to be made, there is no man who [illegible] in the party in these [illegible] to keep the party [illegible] [illegible]. With a lack of great men [illegible] [illegible] and old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Republicans [illegible] [illegible] great names, and the greatest of them all is General Grant.

Correspondent—What do you think of Grant?

Agent—I have had several conversations with him. I made him a present, in the [illegible] of a house in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

Correspondent—What indications do you see of a [illegible]?

Agent—[illegible]

Correspondent—[illegible]

Agent—I don't know exactly, but with the [illegible] the distance I predict not [illegible] [illegible]. I have invested [illegible] in New York city real estate—[illegible]

Iowa Icarian Community.

In the county of Adams, in Iowa, there is an Icarian community of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Shelby Sentinel.]

A Railroad to Louisville—Its Advantages, &c.—With Statistics.

There is nothing of more interest to the people of Shelby than the completion of the proposed railroad to Louisville. For a community to be divided upon a subject of such vast importance, and one in which every man, woman and child is deeply interested, should induce us to sit down calmly and ponder the advantages arising from a road to our towns and vicinity, before we cast our vote and influence in the scale against the enterprise. The immediate outlay of a few paltry dollars should not sway us a particle, when a moment's reflection would convince the most skeptical, that it will return them a hundred fold.

If we want wealth, power, influence, commercial and agricultural prosperity to prevail in our midst, we must build this road, or otherwise the contrary will be the result. Let us take a survey of the middle and southern portions of the county and see what the people have been doing in the last twenty years. Houses that stood then stand now, with a few exceptions. The same old land marks are visible. A sojourner of that time might return and he would note no progress, and but little change, and why? We have made no effort to keep up with the spirit of the age. The same old "penny-wise and pound-foolish" maxim prevails. The man who opposes a railroad would, with the same propriety, oppose every great public improvement in the country, the steam engine, the printing press, telegraphs and manufactories, in fact, everything else that tends to promote the prosperity and happiness of the nation.

I have frequently been asked if the Shelby road would pay any dividends to stockholders. Why not? There are very few roads in the world that do not pay dividends. Why should a road from this point to Louisville be an exception to the rule? Let us glance for a moment at the roads leading from that great commercial metropolis, and we will find evidence enough to convince the most incredulous, that a road to Louisville cannot possibly do otherwise than pay a handsome dividend to the stockholders.

The Bardstown branch of the Louisville and Nashville road is about twenty miles in length. It passes through a poor and mountainous country, the people along the whole line are not particularly celebrated for thrift and enterprise, yet the road yielded last year a net revenue of over eight thousand dollars. The Lebanon branch of the same road yielded a revenue of $40,000. The country through which it passes is greatly inferior to that of Shelby. Our soil is incomparably rich, and it is highly cultivated. Everything around and about us would tend to make the road profitable. If we extend it to Danville the income from it will be proportionately increased. Give the people easy and cheap transportation and freight and travel will be in proportion. Let a road be built to Louisville, and the people will not be slow in settling along its entire line. In a few years the revenue would be larger than the most sanguine would dare predict, and I believe in time it would not only pay the interest but go largely in liquidating the debt. The people along the Louisville and Nashville road did not hesitate to make county subscriptions to that road, believing their cheap transportation was sufficient to compensate them for the outlay. In about seven years they found their stock at par, and their dividends not only relieved them from all further taxation, but went largely toward paying off their bonded debt at maturity. The stock they will retain in the road can be used in building turnpikes and other improvements. The liberal spirit thus displayed is indeed worthy of commendation, and places them in an enviable position, in striking contrast with [illegible].

Allow me for a moment to contrast the difference between the little State of New Jersey and our own. The first, with an area of about 8,320 square miles, with a population in 1860 of 672,035, previous to the inauguration of railroads it was stated in the halls of Congress that a crow could not fly across the State without starving to death, shows at [illegible] that [illegible] miles of railroad, with the progress of [illegible] industry, [illegible] Kentucky [illegible], while we at that date only [illegible] her in the products of the soil. With an area of 37,680 square miles and a population of 1,155,684 it was reasonable we should do so. At the same time our railroads numbered only 569 miles. While we have stood still or rather fallen back, New Jersey continues to grow in wealth and enterprise. And why? We have paid little or no attention to railroads which are calculated to develope the wealth and resources of a country, and stimulate the people to industrial pursuits by giving them easy and cheap transportation, so essential if any country is to prosper must have. [illegible] would ask why our country is not improving more rapidly? Why are half of the farms offered for sale? why money is so tight, and our dwellings dilapidated or falling to decay? These questions are easily answered. For the want of [illegible] freights we are compelled to sacrifice a portion of what we raise, and the expense of getting the remainder to market leaves us but little at the end of the year, after clothing and educating our children, and hence we conclude that any other business is better than farming, and many of us are anxious for a change. But with a railroad a new vision would come over the spirit of our dreams, the bushes and briers that have been allowed to grow for years would disappear, our fences renovated, our dwellings modernized and everything around us wear another aspect, and each one would feel like beginning life anew.

Before I close this letter permit me to show the difference in freight between Eminence and Shelbyville. The first named place is forty miles from Louisville, while the latter is only thirty. A, living at Eminence, pays freight on his salt 60 cents per barrel, while B, at Shelbyville, pays $1. A pays for his lumber $3 50 per thousand, and B pays $7 50 per thousand. A, on his coal 6½ cents per bushel, and B 20 cents. A, on his sugar and coffee 15 cents per 100 lbs, and B pays from 40 to 50, with everything else in proportion in what we buy or sell.

With a railroad to Shelbyville the difference on freight would be in our favor. With a little calculation it can be easily shown that Shelby county pays the difference in freight on her purchases alone yearly more than will pay her taxes on her bonds for 300,000 dollars, to say nothing of what she sells of grain and other products of the farm. Can the people of our county slumber much longer? Shall they continue to work under so many disadvantages, while other portions of the State are up and doing, keeping time with the music of progress, and marching up to the stronghold of enterprise, with their banners floating on the breeze, bearing the inscription, "do or die."

A SHELBY FARMER.

How an American Boy Became a French Count.

[Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Curious to relate, the Secretary who reads the speeches to-day, the Count Wells de Lavalette, is an American by birth. By what strange chain of circumstances do we find a Connecticut boy a French citizen, a Count, and a Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, for to be a Secretary he must first be elected a Deputy? Mr. Wells, of Connecticut, long ago established at Havre and Paris a banking and commission house, and died in France, leaving a widow and son to enjoy the fortune he had accumulated. This widow married the Marquis de Lavalette, a diplomat under the monarchy and a leading man in the councils of the Second Empire. The Marquis had no children, and so he adopted Mr. Samuel Wells, his wife's son, as his own child and had his title of count, which is the right of the elder son of a marquis, confirmed to him by the Council of State. Thus Mr. Wells was become legally the Count Wells de Lavalette, and, having married the daughter of M. Rouher, Minister of State, he was recommended by the Government to one of the rural districts as a candidate for the Chamber and elected.

Seeing M. Wells de Lavalette once more seated by the side of the President, recalls a little bit of retrospective gossip which is not without its interest. Long ago the Count de Morny, when he was still more known as a reckless and extravagant operator than as a politician, was the friend and business agent of a well known wit and fashion, the Countess Le Hon. When the Count married the Princess Troubetzkoi Mme. de Le Hon demanded a settlement of her claim [illegible] affairs, and claimed of him a [illegible] of six millions of francs. The Count could not pay him [illegible], as the [illegible] of his indebtedness. To avoid going into court, it was proposed to refer the matter to the Emperor for arbitration. The Emperor declined to examine the case alone, but said that they could each appoint a friend to examine the documents, and draw up a statement. If he could decide on definite report. Mme. de la Hon named M. Mocquard, the Emperor's late confidential Secretary and friend, and M. de Morny named M. Rouher, present Minister of State. And now I should state that M. de Morny was the protector of M. Rouher, and who first brought him to Paris from Auvergne, where he was M. de Morny's attorney for local affairs. M. Mocquard declared for six millions of francs, and so closely to the utter astonishment of M. de Morny, did M. Rouher. What was the explanation of this strange conduct of his friend? Gossip said M. de Morny had it was the price [illegible] [illegible] favor of Mme. de Le Hon, who did not [illegible] to M. Rouher [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rendered her one of the most remarkable and attractive women of Paris society.

From that moment M. de Morny commenced a system of recriminations against M. Rouher and his family, which must have been exceedingly annoying to the latter. It was to remove from his side M. Rouher's son-in-law, (the Count Wells de Lavalette) that M. de Morny proposed to the Emperor to allow the Corps Legislatif to elect its secretaries instead of giving the office by right to the four youngest members—and thus from that time the young man who had become obnoxious to him. It was for this that he sometimes descended from the Speaker's chair and spoke for the Government, right under the nose of M. Rouher, who was there precisely for that purpose. But now M. de Morny is gone and at the last meeting of the Corps Legislatif, M. Wells de Lavalette, who makes a good secretary, and is a popular man in and out of the Chamber, was elected one of the secretaries.

A barrel marked "Hand Corn Shellers," shipped at Louisville for Ann Arbor, Mich., diffused such fragrance on the railroad [illegible] the freight depot, that it was opened and found to contain a deceased African.

Trenton has appeared at Hampton, [illegible], and 3,000 of the worms were found in one cubic inch of muscle.

Columbus, Geo., is to have water works shortly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER FROM GEN. BRISBIN.

A Row in the Soldier Camp, and Sharp Attack on Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 30, 1868.

William S. Morse, Chairman Soldier's National Ex. Committee, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a most infamous attempt that is being made by certain politicians to get hold of our soldier organizations and through them control our National Convention to be holden at Chicago on the 19th day of May next. These men, so far as I can learn, are actuated by the vile and unworthy motive of personal aggrandizement, and it is but right and proper that our honest and unsuspecting soldiers should be made acquainted with their designs. The principal movement seems to come from Pennsylvania, and the scheme for using the soldiers to bolster up certain broken-down politicians is deep and cunningly laid. It appears that Andrew G. Curtin, late a Governor of Pennsylvania, more than a year ago conceived the desire to be nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1868. His first step was to secure if possible the indorsement of his own State, but, finding he was not sufficiently popular to carry it by fair means, he resorted to foul expedients and the tricks of politics. When the State Convention met in Philadelphia, I am told that many of the delegates regularly elected by the people, on arriving in the city to attend the convention, were surprised to find their seats contested by persons who had no shadow of claim to sit in the convention.

These men were the friends of Curtin, and determined to carry him through at all hazards. They appointed a committee of their own number on contested seats, and under the manipulations of this committee the men who were most hostile to Curtin were ejected. I am credibly informed that the only questions asked of a delegate by this committee was whether he was for or against Curtin, if for him, the delegate was admitted, if against Curtin, he was rejected, and his seat given to some one else who was for Curtin. In this way and by other means not proper for me here to state the Curtin men secured a large majority in the Convention. Their first effort was to make it appear that Curtin was the unanimous choice of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency, and for this purpose a resolution to that effect was brought forward, but it failed of the object intended, for the vote stood—Curtin, 100; Wade, 22; Scranton, 1. Determined still to carry their point, the Curtin men took the unwarrantable step of attempting to tie the hands of the delegates and stifle the voice of the minority, *made a minority by their own unfair dealing*. A resolution was brought forward that the chairman of the delegation to Chicago be empowered to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit for Curtin; this, after such a fight as the minority could give it, was passed by a small majority. Seeing that the opposition was such that their object would not be attained if the matter was left for one moment to the people, the majority determined to use their power once more and in violation of every sentiment of the usages of the party in Pennsylvania, the Curtin men proceeded to appoint a full delegation to Chicago *by the convention—i. e.*, by themselves. Pennsylvania will, therefore, go to the civilian national convention with a packed delegation to all intents and purposes, and a great State will be made to appear as a unit for a man that every earnest Republican in the Commonwealth either suspects or despises.

I mention these things in order to show you to what lengths politicians will go to attain their ends, and the better to warn you and, through you, our comrades, of the danger that threatens their organizations and usefulness, from such men as Curtin and his partisans.

No sooner was the political convention over than, delighted with their success in having manipulated the citizens' delegates to Chicago, the Curtin partisans began to cast about to see how they could get hold of and control the soldiers' delegates. At first it was determined to call a State Convention, but knowing the nitro-glycerine spontaneous combustive nature of a soldier body when anything like fraud or unfair dealing appeared, that plan was abandoned as dangerous and impracticable, and the better method hit upon of operating separately on the different posts and detached bodies of soldiers. Invitations were to be got for Curtin to lecture to the soldiers in the towns, and being a good speaker and a man of fine address, *after the lecture* it was thought the delegates could easily be fixed up for him to Chicago.

After going over the State in this way and getting up a packed delegation of soldiers it was determined to go into one Convention with them, and there use them to secure if possible an indorsement for Curtin, and thus give him importance and weight in the civilian National Convention. Comrades, I know this man Curtin well, we lived together in the same county and town for years, and on my honor as a soldier, "I tell thee across the bayonet" he is not a fit person to receive the confidence or suffrages of soldiers. I believe he is not a man of his word; he is not honest, he has no fixed political principles; he is an aristocrat and cares nothing for the people, he is incapable of lasting friendship, he cannot do a disinterested act, he is a great moral and physical coward.

It so happened that in 1860, in time of peace, he was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania, and the war soon afterward breaking out he of necessity became one of the great Union war governors—not that he was great, but that his State was a great State. He tried to imitate that noble and true man, Gov. Morton, of Indiana. He saw it was a re-election, and made much of the soldiers, pretending to be their best friend, and deceiving nearly all.

He came frequently to Washington, and after remaining for some days at Willard's Hotel with boon companions, I am told, would return to Pennsylvania to weep in public, tell the mothers and fathers how he had visited the hospitals, ministered to the sick and wounded, and depict to them the suffering of their poor boys who he had not seen at all. I was in the army of the Potomac for three years, and although he told at home he was often there, yet I never heard of him and never saw him but once in the army, when he came under the pretense of presenting some flags to the Pennsylvania Reserve regiments, but in reality to secure an indorsement from General Meade, which he got and returned home to use it to get himself re-nominated for Governor.

Do you say that such a man can have no influence or friends? Nay, there you are mistaken, for so fine is his speech, so magnificent his presence, so winning his manners, that this fellow is a very Satan to beguile men, and those whom he has deceived once will even trust him again. Of the ten thousand offices within the gift and control of the President, if it would help him, Curtin would not hesitate to promise nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine to those who would serve him, for, like the Evil One of old, he is continually giving away that which he hath not to give.

With such a specter as him in the Vice President's chair I would not consider the life of our comrade Grant safe for a single day.

I do not presume that there is any probability of Mr. Curtin being nominated at Chicago for Vice President, nevertheless this bad man should not be allowed to impose himself on our soldiers' organizations in Pennsylvania, and I recommend that you acquaint Logan of the Army of the Republic, Edmunds, of the League, Mitchell, of the Legion, General Crittenden and such others as you may see proper, of the matter set forth in this communication, and request them to send inspectors into Pennsylvania to inquire into the matter and the fairness of the election of delegates to the National Convention, for otherwise I shall feel it my duty to enter a protest and demand a committee to investigate the case of the Pennsylvania delegates before they be allowed to sit down or vote in the Convention at Chicago on the 19th day of May next, and I should exceedingly regret the delay such proceeding would occasion in the business of the body.

Kentucky has selected most of her delegates, and will be on hand with a full delegation of two hundred.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. BRISBIN,
Member Nat. Ex. Committee.

Wilt Palpitators Explode!

The following comes to us from France:

"The India-rubber beautifiers, 'palpitators,' &c., are yet more dangerous. At a dinner-party given by a rich personage of the official world, one of the ladies was equally remarked for the exquisite proportions of her bust and the animation of her conversation. Those who sat near the lady suddenly heard, in the middle of the dinner, and of some witty sally on her part, a sharp, small detonation, such as might be produced by the cracking open of a bean-pod. No one took any notice of the inexplicable sound, but it was observed that the lady became much less animated, that she kept one arm raised across her bosom, and fanned herself incessantly during the rest of the dinner, though the temperature of the dinner-room was by no means too high. As soon as the company rose from the table, the lady, still fanning herself, suddenly disappeared, but, as certain sharp eyes among her rivals had caught sight of a diminished outline as she retreated from the sphere of vision, a good deal of merriment followed her disappearance. The lady's absence was, however, very short, for she returned to the drawing room in the course of a few minutes, triumphant in the same classic perfection that had excited so much admiration during the early part of the evening, and displayed all the *aplomb* and vivacity which had made her so charming. The screwing of the stopper, through which the air is blown into the class of "fixtures" in question, having been made, this time, sufficiently secure, the charms of Madame D—— underwent no further vicissitudes through the course of the evening.

The Scotch people are in a great state of excitement, as it has just been discovered that many of them are irregularly married.

A Baltimore boy, 16 years old, started with $5 in his pocket to see his uncle in Salt Lake city. He has reached Denver city in good order.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY.

Large Amounts in Counterfeit Bonds Redeemed.

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS MISSING.

Rottenness of the Radical Rag Currency Machine.

[From the Congressional Globe, March 12.]

Mr. Logan (Illinois, Ill.)—If you take reports of committees on the Treasury, you would think it was filled with angels, with the Arch-angel Michael at its head. Oh, no; there is no such thing as corruption there! I called the attention of gentlemen to these things, and asked that they should be inquired into, and in answer they insinuate that I have made charges which were not true—that had no foundation in fact. I call your attention to another fact; I ask the question, and I want you to tell me whether it is or is not so—whether you do not know that the Treasury Department *has redeemed some seventy thousand dollars of counterfeit bonds?*—a fact which has never been made public.

Mr. Van Wyck—I do not want to occupy the time of the House, and still, I do not want the statement of the gentleman to go unchallenged. I say to him that when the report of the committee goes before the country his question will be fully answered. I only want to say that now.

Mr. Logan—I ask the question, and you can say whether it is so or not. I do not know, you know it. I do not know such is the fact, but I have been told it is a fact. I was told in the committee room this morning that it was a fact. I ask that, without alleging it to be a fact.

Now, are you going to again charge me with stating something not true? *I heard it in your own committee room this morning.* I do not know whether it is true or false; I hope it is false. I hope, sir, that it is not true; but it is not for me to say anything about it. I merely ask the question. *Mr. Neale, the man who destroys the bonds, came to me three weeks ago and told me this*, and the reason why I wanted this evidence printed, was this: I venture the assertion there is not an honest man in this House who heard the statement be made to me who would not have done as I have done, and asked for a committee to investigate it. Let us have the evidence, and see whether it does not bear me out. That is the reason why I want it published. Mr. Neale told me there had *never been an instance before of destroying clean, white, smooth paper*, which did not have on it a scratch of printing. Mr. Neale so told me that clean paper, with no printing, *was sent to him to be destroyed. He said that he was astonished at it, and refused to do it because such a thing had never been done before.* When blank sheets got between bonds and blurred or mutilated they are what are called statistically destroyed. That is what he told me, and that when they called upon him to destroy blank paper, new and perfect, without a scratch, unblurred and unmarred, *said to represent in bonds $18,000,000, he refused to do it.* What else did he tell me? He told me a few days before, he heard that there was a rumor in the Treasury Department *that $20,000,000 of bonds had been stolen*, and his impression was, when asked to do this thing, that it was *to cover up those frauds.* That is what he told me, and that is what he this morning swore to. This is the reason why I asked for the evidence to be printed. Such were the facts upon which I made my statement. I made the statement and asked for an inquiry. But gentlemen say, do not let these things get out; do not say there is fraud in the Treasury Department, for then our bonds will go down; we must telegraph that somebody has made a misstatement. You must not say a word about it; whitewash it; do not whisper about it; if you do your bonds will be depreciated. So, if a robbery is committed, you must not tell about it. If $70,000 of counterfeit bonds are paid by the Secretary, you must not mention it? Why? Because across the water they will become depreciated in the market. That is the argument made. Sir, I allow no such argument to impress itself on my mind to prevent me from performing my duty as an honest and independent man. Whether your bonds are to go down or up should not change the question as to whether or not a fraud should be developed in this country. But the development of frauds will not put your bonds down. It will rather give the world confidence in your action. If you have got to cover up frauds, robberies and counterfeiting for the purpose of keeping up the price of your bonds, may God avert the day when these bonds shall fall. That is not the way to keep them up. The way to do it is to go straightforward and act an honest part. What are the facts? I stated on this floor that General Spinner, Treasurer as he is, did not know what had been done until I told him, and he so swore before the committee. What else? The gentleman has pretended to read this copy of the book referred to. I ask that the whole of it be read to the House, and then let any man tell me what conclusion he comes to from the certificate signed on the book by three men.

The Clerk read as follows:

Schedule of United States Securities registered bonds Act March 3, 1865, Blanks—returned by me this day to be destroyed.—[Here follows list of denominations.] Amounting as stated, to $18,643,000.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 13, 1867.

Treasurer United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 13, 1867.

We hereby certify that all the United States securities, specified and described in the foregoing schedules, were this day totally destroyed in our presence.

W. V. B. WILSON,
For the Secretary of the Treasury.
CHARLES NEALE,
For the Register of the Treasury.
J. W. WHEELPLAY,
For the Treasurer of the United States.
GEORGE M. DAVIS,
Specially appointed by the Secretary.

These bonds are but blank pieces of paper. The authority of the Committee for destroying them as bonds of specified value is derived from slips that accompany each package, which slips are made out in the office of Mr. Clark.

J. F. BUCKET, for Secretary.
ALBERT S. SEELY, for Register.
M. COURTNEY, for Treasurer.

I certify this to be a true copy of the certificate contained in the books of the Treasurer's office.

FRANK JONES, Assistant Cashier.
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1868.

Mr. Logan—Now, I desire any man in this hall who is an honest man, to compare that statement with mine and see if I am not borne out. Mr. Neale told me this thing had never been done before. He swore so before the committee. He told me, furthermore, that when he was required to sign the receipt for $18,643,000 bonds destroyed he would not do it, and then, *as they obliged him to do it, he went and got a committee of three men to certify that they were blank paper and not bonds.* Gentlemen may examine the books for themselves, and they will find this is the only instance where such a certificate has been made. Now, I ask you as honest men, looking at that certificate, what it would be your duty to do? Would it not be your duty to call the attention of Congress to it? Well, but these gentlemen say this is all right. They say that no fraud has been committed. I do not say that there has. There may not have been fraud, but I say this, that what Mr. Neale said to me about this record, and the statements made to me by him and by Gen. Spinner were sufficient to make any man believe that there was fraud committed against this Government. I did believe it. I believed it honestly when I made the statement in the House.

Now, I want to go a little further. I made a statement in this House not long ago about the sale of bonds, and the difference between the price for which they were sold here and the price for which they were sold in New York. I have had a dozen of those Treasury men after me ever since. I have had them come to my room, I have had them send for me; I have had the Secretary of the Treasury send for me; but I have never been weak enough to answer the call of any of them.

I believe before my God that there are men in that department *who are defrauding the Government, not only in the sale of its bonds, but by giving out copies of your dies, so that your bonds may be counterfeited. I believe your bonds have been duplicated. I believe the department has been duplicated coupons of your bonds. I believe it has taken counterfeit notes which were sent there for redemption and set them afloat over the country again.* The department has done all these things, and yet it finds defenders in both ends of this Capitol.

Now, there is one other point to which I wish to call the attention of gentlemen. Have you noticed particularly this certificate which has been read here, and which I am satisfied is copied from the books, and is the same which I saw? I do not remember the words exactly, but the heading is just the same. What is the certificate? Their authority for making that certificate is derived, not from the laws, not from any legal authority, such as the order of Mr. Spinner, for instance, but from the slips which accompany each package of paper. They call the paper "bonds" because the slips are marked "bonds," and who certifies to this effect? Mr. Hucket, Mr. Seely and Mr. Courtney—three different men from those who certified that they had seen this amount of bonds destroyed. Now, it is said that this is a fair transaction, that this is a proper transaction. Now, I say, whether there has been fraud upon the government or not, *there is at least fraud so far as the keeping of these books is concerned.* At all events, those books are kept so that I could commit a fraud if I was there and so disposed. Let me suppose a case. Suppose I am the printer of these bonds, and I have so much blank paper handed over to me. It is said that it is all charged as so much money. To whom is it charged? I asked the committee this morning, and I ask them now, if there is any one of them who can show me the book on which this blank paper, when it first goes into the printing department, is charged against Mr. Clark, the one who prints it as so much money or bonds? There is no such book in the department. He charges it as money against the clerk or superintendent to whom it is handed out. When it passes through his hands there is no check against fraud. Any one can take this blank paper and print coupons without printing the bonds. The gentleman says the fraud cannot be committed because the bonds require to be not only only registered but signed. Do coupons require to be signed by anybody? When once printed they do not have to be signed. The coupons for any amount of bonds may be printed without printing the bonds, and then the blank paper for the bonds can be burned. This may account for the duplicate coupons that the Treasury Department has been paying. There may be something in this matter. The committee had better examine it. Something might be developed.

THE WEEKLY COURIER

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Prospect of Having a Bonaparte for Pope.

[From the London Times, 12th.]

A Consistory is to be held at Rome to-morrow, for the creation of nine new Cardinals; and, as we learn from the telegram conveying the intelligence, the hat is first to be given, "in a special and separate ceremony," to Monsignor Bonaparte, one of the Pope's Privy Chamberlains and Apostolical Prothonotary. The prelate, now forty years of age, is the head and representative of the Bonaparte Princes of Canino and Musignano, that elder branch of the Napoleon family, in whose veins, since 1822, is blended the blood both of Joseph and Lucien, the first and third brothers of the founder of the Imperial dynasty of France. From the rise of the second empire, in 1852, to the death of the new Cardinal's eldest brother, Prince Joseph, in 1865, we find three princes set down in the genealogy of the imperial family as French princes of the blood. But upon the honors of the house falling upon a priest in orders in the latter year, these same princes are shelved, in the second part of the Almanach de Gotha, among the "Familles Princières non Souveraines," restored to their rank as Roman princes, although still maintaining the title of "Highnesses," instead of "Excellencies"—all changes which it would be a mistake to consider as destitute of meaning.

This Italian or Roman branch of the House of Bonaparte, as they boast a double descent from the Corsican family, so that they, at all times, exhibit in the highest degree those qualities by which the house, from the beginning, achieved greatness—restless aspirations, [illegible] adaptability, the faculty of taking the tide at the flood, and, on the the worst circumstances, falling on their feet. The first prince of Canino, Lucien, the only able man among the first Napoleon's brothers, began life as an antique Republican, and ended as the Bard of "*Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise Delivrée.*" His son, Charles, Mazzini's precursor at Rome, made, after the brief farce of his arrest and banishment the best terms possible with the man who had sent the French army, under Oudinot, to suppress the Roman Republic. An irreconcilable foe to the Papacy, the Prince of Canino, nevertheless, encouraged in his second son, the present Cardinal, that vocation which could open to him, in the church, a career from which, as a younger brother, he seemed likely to be debarred in the State. One Bonaparte being once more in the place of Charlemagne, why should not another Bonaparte play the part of Pope Leo? It has not been forgotten how, when the conqueror of Marengo was, as First Consul, sure of his game at the head of the State, he looked among his kinsmen for a future head of the Church. With his first design of re-establishing Catholicism in France there sprang up in him the thought of restoring his mother's step-brother to the priesthood. That Fesch, who, in 1793, had been promoted from an archdeaconry in Ajaccio to a place in the Commissariat of the revolutionary army, was, in 1800, sent back to say mass. He was intrusted with the negotiation of the concordat, promoted to an archbishopric and a cardinalate, placed at the head of a national council, destined to the Primacy of the Empire, and, but for his ultramontanism and Jesuitical predilections, he was to have been France's candidate for Pontifical honors. It is said that history never repeats itself, but the instinct of man, nevertheless, is to go by precedents; one generation but too naturally falls into the track left by generations gone before. It would be difficult to say what fancies may have haunted the minds of the Emperor Napoleon III. and of Charles, Prince of Canino, when young Lucien, the second son of the latter, then twenty-five years old, was ordained priest in 1853. From that date to the present year care seemed to have been taken to keep the future candidate for Papal honors in the background. The young Abbé Bonaparte grew up in the shade of the Vatican, in no apparent hurry for preferment—a solitary spirit, self-conscious and bending, biding his time. Men stopped to gaze after him as he went past; they marked the marble brow, the firm mouth, the Bonaparte cast of features all over; a few muttered after him, "*Ce gaillard-là ira loin.*" The prophecy would turn out true even had the Prince no other prospects beyond those which to-morrow's promotion immediately opens before him. But it is impossible not to perceive in that mere gift of the Cardinal's hat an event of the deepest significance. The refusal of the same honor to the Imperial candidate, the Gallican Archbishop of Paris, was quoted as an instance of the Pope's glaring ingratitude to the head of the Napoleonic dynasty. But in the case of a priest belonging by blood to the Napoleonic dynasty such a refusal would be too much out of the question; no refusal of the kind would be taken. And not only, therefore, does Pius IX, with signal distinction, admit the Apostolical Prothonotary into the sacred college, but he emphatically declares him to be a Roman prelate, he expects him to take up his domicil in Rome, and even compels him to accept the appointment of 4,000 crowns attached to his new dignity, notwithstanding the much larger endowment the young prelate now enjoys in consequence of his connection with the Imperial family of France.

No deep insight into the future is required to estimate the contingent results of to-morrow's ceremony. Pius IX is seventy-six years old; he has attained the twenty second year of his Pontificate, and he can not, consequently, according to old Catholic traditions, sit in St. Peter's chair for more than three other years. What the upshot of the impending conclave may be, it would be rash to foretell; but, by a practice which more than three centuries have hardened into rule, the next Pontiff ought to be an Italian, and if possible, a Roman Prelate. We shall not presume to say that it was with a view of favoring the prospects of this youngest of the Cardinals that the Pope was so anxious to dissociate him from all transalpine connections, and naturalize him in the city, where hereditary rights insure him princely rank. What is very evident is, that if the Emperor Napoleon wished for the utmost advancement of his ecclesiastical cousin, and if the Holy Father was bent on gratifying the Imperial wish to the best of his abilities, they could not have acted otherwise than they have done. From the time of Lucien's ordination, fifteen years ago, to the ceremony which is to bear the date of to-morrow, it would almost seem as if these two potentates, between whom there have been and are so many conflicting views and interests, had only played into each other's hands when the purpose of this princely prelate were to be served. The Abbe Bonaparte was, in all probability, a Cardinal *in petto* as soon as he was a priest. From that time, perhaps, the chances of his one day securing the votes of two thirds of his colleagues in the Conclave were duly calculated.

Should the course of events place a new Leo on the throne, which now rests on the support of a new Charlemagne, the coincidence might be fraught with great destinies to the civil no less than to the ecclesiastical government of the world. By the policy followed during the vicissitudes of the Papal States, from the expedition to Rome in 1849 to the Convention of September, 1864, the Emperor Napoleon shows that he reads aright the history of the relations established between the Empire and the Papacy by the enlightened genius of Charlemagne. Charlemagne aimed at insuring for the Pope a free residence in Rome, but he never dreamt of laying the foundation of the temporal power. In the same manner, the Emperor Napoleon wished the Pope to abide in Rome, but he, also, did all in his power to strip him of his wordly sovereignty. That this sovereignty was the bane of religious, no less than civil society, is one of those early convictions which the insurrectionary volunteer of 1831 has never abandoned. For the application of his theories the Emperor requires a Pope according to his own heart, and where can he find him, if not in a man bound to him by ties of kindred and gratitude, and, what is of far greater moment, a man bound by no precedents, committed to no known policy? Not a little of the power of the new Cardinal lies in his invincible taciturnity. No man in Rome or in the world ever charged the Abbe Bonaparte either with Liberalism or Ultramontanism. His profession of faith, if we could only get at it, is very likely—Bonapartism—that kind of fatalism, that reliance on a "star," which makes a Napoleon believe first in himself, then in the never-sinking, never-receding fortunes of his family.

SUICIDES IN LONDON.—The number of suicides in London during the past seven years has ranged between 251 and 267 in a year. The returns for all England, completed only for the first five of the seven years, show a range from 1,317 to 1,392. In the year 1867, the number of suicides in London was 260, or one in every 11,385 of population, 67 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 77 in the second, 69 in the third, and 79 in the fourth. The late returns for all England, in 1865, shows 1,392 suicides, an unusually large number, amounting to 1 in 15,060 of the population; and in that year the number in London was unusually high, being 267, or one in 11,213 of population.

DU COMPAN DIRECTORY

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DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 108 WEST JEFFERSON ST.,
Between Third and Fourth.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - APRIL 1, 1868.

The Destiny of the Republican Party.

Under the above caption the New York Tribune has an article, in which, after stating what the Republican party has already accomplished, it argues that the mission of that party will not be complete until it has established the political equality of the races. The general tenor and tone of the Tribune article will be understood from the following extract which we make from it.

When, forty years ago, Garrison attempted the apparently hopeless task of spurning the Constitution in best covenant with death and league with death, men might have known that, whether he lived or died, no power on earth could stop the progress of the anti-slavery idea. Slavery was supreme in the land; it mastered the nation; it directed the navies; it had the Government under its heel. President after President would take the White House with the slaveholder's scourge around his neck. Nothing resisted it but a few powerless and half-treasonable men in the North; but that idea was the soul of the resistance—the idea of the equality of men. A few years passed, and behold! it marshaled the Northern voters, it conquered Statecraft, it transformed itself into armies, its war-hymn heard the cannon of the North proclaim it a hundred battles, and victory to every soldier of the Abolitionist was Lee surrendered his sword to Grant.

The New York Tribune is perhaps the most honest of the existing National or certain Republican organs. It can at least lay claim to consistency in its anti-slavery sentiments and in its fanaticism. Like Garrison it early adopted as a postulate as the chief article of its political faith, and, like him, it has appeared a great many years ago to ascribe to that article of faith the Constitution and the old government. Long before the present Republican party had attained the status of a party the Tribune was engaged in proclaiming "the higher law" which has been the rule of action with Congress, and in advocating "the new nation" of which we now hear so much from such men as Charles Sumner in lieu of the old republic established by the fathers.

We think we may say with confidence that there has been no time that can be entered upon his career of journalism, that "the white-coated philosopher" of the New York Tribune would not willingly have sacrificed a slavery constitution to his anti-slavery sentiment, or which he did not place the cause of abolitionism above the maintenance of the integrity of the Union. White, therefore, the Tribune's course meets with no unqualified condemnation, regarding as we do the object it has so long had in view as of the very essence of treason to the white men of America and to the government of the fathers, we cannot but see that we have for it finalitely more respect than for the recent converts that are now zealously engaged in the advocacy of the same cause. Coming, as it were, into the world with its eyes blindfolded by sectional and anti-slavery fanaticism, the Tribune has continued to grope its way in darkness. But there are no words too strong to express the contempt in which those men should be held who, from interest or other unworthy motives, are now zealously fighting in behalf of the principles of the original Abolitionists—principles condemned by their better judgment, and which, until of late, they held in so much horror as unjust, unpatriotic and absolutely subversive of our republican system. One can almost excuse the more strong heroism of Lloyd Garrison, of Wendell Phillips and of Horace Greeley on the score that their judgment and reason were so completely under the influence of fanaticism as ever were those of Eastern debauchee under the influence of hasheesh; but, knowing, as we do, that there is not the least possibility of the existence of the faintest admixture of sincerity or honesty in the motives inducing politicians like Butler, Logan, and other Radical leaders to assume the position they now occupy, we cannot but regard them as more utterly wanting in political morality than Macaulay, and as more deliberate traitors to their country than Benedict Arnold.

"The idea of the equality of men," upon which was founded the old Abolition faction, and which is the basis of the present Republican party, was, as the Tribune intimates, the cause of the late war, and it is the cause of all our present difficulties. It is no pleasant thought to the friend of constitutional liberty that the government has fallen into the hands of those whose party action has been based upon that idea, and upon the assumption that the Constitution of the United States is "a covenant with hell and a league with death" for the reason that it recognized slavery and did not place the degraded and inferior negro on a position of equality with white men. And yet we cannot conceal from ourselves that such is the present unhappy and perilous condition of our country. Nor can we hail surprise that a party thus organized should, when possessed of power, at once go to work to destroy the fundamental and original governmental, and inaugurate a new order of things.

It is not without cause that the Tribune looks to the progress made by the once "miserable and hell-ridden dog" that would erase all distinctions of race or color. Not many have been the years which have passed away since the crazy utterances of the Tappans and Garrisons seemed to find as little sympathy in the North as at the South, but after a time demagogues who could find gratification for their ambition in no legitimate way saw their opportunity of getting into power and place by arousing the sectional feelings of the Northern people. The "slave power" was denounced as arrogant and overbearing, and a systematic attack was begun upon the constitutional rights of the Southern people. What followed our readers know. Goaded at length beyond endurance by the persecutions of the new powerful anti-slavery party, the Southern States resorted as a remedy to secession. Then was announced the war, waged at first nominally for the Union because the pro was necessary to fill up the armies with those who would never have drawn sword or shouldered musket in behalf of the "idea of the equality" of negroes with white men. As the Tribune says "slavery fell dead" with Lee's surrender. That part of the programme of the Tribune's party being accomplished, it remains for them to establish negro equality. It is for the people to decide whether such is the further destiny of the Republican party.

☞Our friends should see to it that said committees are on hand at the different polls next Saturday, and that they stay there during the day. This is a very important matter and should be strictly attended to.

Vote the Straight Ticket.

The duty of every Democrat in Louisville, in the election on Saturday next, is perfectly to be understood. No one should misunderstand that it is the regular Democratic ticket, both in the county and in the city, that will be voted for. The matter of vastly more importance than the gratification of a personal preference for a vote for an independent candidate. The regular ticket represents the strength of the great majority of the Democrats of the city, and what ever may be thought of the system of nominations made known to our readers, it is decided that the Democrats of this city had an unquestionable right to make their own choice in any way they thought proper, and can it be denied that it is a sound policy when it is ascertained what the wishes of the majority are to yield to them and permit them to be carried. No argument based upon the theory that the will of the majority should control the action of the party will be entertained. It is an absurdity upon its very face. Then why should those who have not been fortunate enough to secure a nomination complain or resent the fortunate expressed will of the party? It is not pretended that any Democrat was debarred the privilege of participating in the primary meetings to appoint delegates, or that he was prevented from addressing the citizens or his favorites in those meetings, nor is it charged that the proceedings of the convention were not entirely fair. Where, then, is the ground for reasonable objection? It is conceded that one Democrat knows as much right to express his preference for his favorite as another, it is admitted that it is right for the true proper to exercise that right inside or outside of a ward or precinct meeting, and it is not pretended that the principle that the majority should control in action of the party is incorrect. The course of most contentions is a blind leader by which unprincipled and weak men attempt to justify their rebellion against the party and arouse prejudices voters from their duty, and it should be eternally condemned. Every true Democrat will vote the regular ticket, and if it is defeated he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility of the defeat does not rest with him.

A Close Proposition.

We are surprised to learn that some persons have gained into position the right to vote in the city next Saturday of persons residing without the district incorporated into the city limits at the late session of the Legislature.

It cannot be supposed that the act of extension disfranchised the voters referred to, and as that act by making them citizens of Louisville has taken from them the privilege of voting at the county precincts, it is clear that they are entitled to the exercise of their right of suffrage in the city.

It is mere sophistry to argue that the law requiring residence for a given period within the city cuts off the inhabitants of the extension from voting. They reside just where they did before the act was passed, and so far as their rights are concerned they are in the same position they would have been in had their place of residence been originally included within the boundaries of the city. The rule applying to persons who subsequently change their residence from the county to the city does not at all apply to them. No construction could be more ludicrous than to say that the inhabitants of the extension could not vote because they had not been citizens of the city for a year, or for a month, or for a week, or for a day.

The Irresponsible Jewett.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing has received from the irresponsible letter-writer his popular friend, Wm. Cornell Jewett.

Said Cornell Jewett, Esq., Washington D. C.

SIR: I have seen in the papers that you have addressed a letter to Thomas Ewing, Esq., in which you have undertaken to answer for me, and to state my views in relation to the Presidency. I have not addressed you, nor have I authorized you to speak for me, and I am at a loss to know what motive could have induced you to take such a step. I am not aware that I have ever had the honor of your acquaintance, and I am sure that I have never had the pleasure of your friendship. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to know what motive could have induced you to take such a step. I am not aware that I have ever had the honor of your acquaintance, and I am sure that I have never had the pleasure of your friendship. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to know what motive could have induced you to take such a step.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

The following is the memorial

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the State of [illegible], respectfully represents that your memorialists are deeply impressed with the importance of the subject of [illegible] and that they are of opinion that the [illegible] should be [illegible] and that they are of opinion that the [illegible] should be [illegible] and that they are of opinion that the [illegible] should be [illegible].

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable body will take such steps as may be necessary to [illegible] and that they are of opinion that the [illegible] should be [illegible] and that they are of opinion that the [illegible] should be [illegible].

And your memorialists will ever pray.

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Wreck of a Bright Intellect.

A correspondent of the St Joseph (Mo.) Herald gives the following account of the present condition of a man who was once one of the brightest ornaments of the St. Joseph bar:

While traveling in New Mexico last fall, I chanced to be at Las Vegas during the sitting of the United States District Court for those counties. There I saw a man in whose countenance I could read by he seen the marks of a noble nature, and in whose conversation, when sufficiently sober to talk rationally, were the unmistakable evidences of the polished gentleman. But alas, the sad matter of vastly more importance than the gratification of a personal preference for a vote for an independent candidate. The regular ticket represents the strength of the great majority of the Democrats of the city, and what ever may be thought of the system of nominations made known to our readers, it is decided that the Democrats of this city had an unquestionable right to make their own choice in any way they thought proper, and can it be denied that it is a sound policy when it is ascertained what the wishes of the majority are to yield to them and permit them to be carried. No argument based upon the theory that the will of the majority should control the action of the party will be entertained. It is an absurdity upon its very face. Then why should those who have not been fortunate enough to secure a nomination complain or resent the fortunate expressed will of the party? It is not pretended that any Democrat was debarred the privilege of participating in the primary meetings to appoint delegates, or that he was prevented from addressing the citizens or his favorites in those meetings, nor is it charged that the proceedings of the convention were not entirely fair. Where, then, is the ground for reasonable objection? It is conceded that one Democrat knows as much right to express his preference for his favorite as another, it is admitted that it is right for the true proper to exercise that right inside or outside of a ward or precinct meeting, and it is not pretended that the principle that the majority should control in action of the party is incorrect. The course of most contentions is a blind leader by which unprincipled and weak men attempt to justify their rebellion against the party and arouse prejudices voters from their duty, and it should be eternally condemned. Every true Democrat will vote the regular ticket, and if it is defeated he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility of the defeat does not rest with him.

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Gen. Brisbin on Gov. Curtin.

We publish this morning a letter addressed by General Brisbin to the Chairman of the Soldiers National Executive Committee, in which he denounces Governor Curtin, a prominent candidate for the National Vice Presidential nomination, in unmeasured terms. The exposure made by the fellow Radicals of the Pennsylvania ex-Governor's traitor and manoeuvering to secure the nomination for Vice President at Chicago is quite entertaining. General Brisbin, it seems, was at one time a large investor in Curtin, and he puts a fine estimate upon his character that he declares if Curtin was President and Curtin Vice President he would not swallow the two of the same ticket for a single day.

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Lady Drunkards in New York.

From the New York Sunday Dispatch:

A few days ago a carriage with a fine-looking woman in the gentlemen's seat drove up to the Jefferson Market Police Court and stopped in front of the door. The woman, who was elegantly dressed, alighted and entered the court-room, followed by a gentleman who appeared to be her husband. She was evidently under the influence of liquor, and created a disturbance by addressing the Court in language not at all befitting a Congress representative. She was finally induced to leave the room, and the gentleman followed her. Subsequently she returned and addressed the Court in a memorial protest to Congress.

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WANTED—ALL PERSONS WANTING BUSINESS ... MADAM MAYNARD, 207 Second street. apl 1t

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man who has had several years' experience in business, wants a situation as clerk, porter or driver ... from ... years. Address J. A. M., care of this office. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATION—In a hotel or restaurant by a good steward who is a practical cook, and can come well recommended; has had many years' experience. Address or call on J. H. B. RICE & Co., No. 34 West Jefferson street, Louisville. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATION—As lady's waiting maid ... Apply at J. H. BURTON & CO.'S, No. 34 West Jefferson street. 1t*

WANTED—TEACHING—The undersigned, a graduate of the University of Virginia ... Address Rev. T. B. MACRY, 180 Third street. apl

WANTED—We have one ... Apply to-day ... MILLER & CO., Agent. apl 6t*

WANTED—SITUATION—By two young ladies ... apl 1t*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a practical ... Address R., this office. mh31 2t*

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—Apply to C. S. SNEAD, 390 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. mh31 3t

WANTED—HANDS—English and Scotch hands ... mh31 3t

WANTED—1,000 PERSONS—The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 101 Fifth street ... mh31 6t*

WANTED—1 coachman, 2 clerks, 5 salesmen ... mh31 6t*

THOUSANDS of persons ... EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 101 Fifth street ... mh31 6t*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Good cooks ... LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 101 Fifth street ... mh31

WANTED—HOUSE—A good dwelling house ... H. B. DONALDSON. mh31 6t*

WANTED—WORK—We have a large number of applicants for situations as ... farm hands ... HALL & CO., ... 115 ... street, between Jefferson and Market ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Business property ... Address R., ...

WANTED—PARTNER—With $1,200—in a reliable and good paying cash business ... Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the popular pictures of ... Grant, Wellington ... Grant to Peace ... Address CHAS. ... Box 2,017 ... mh31 3teodw

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Life of General ... by ... C. Abbott ... WHITE, CORBIN, BOUVE & CO., Publishers, 140 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O. mh26 eod 3t

WANTED—AGENTS—For the "History of the War between the States, its causes, character, conduct and results" by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens ... NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LOTS—25x100 feet of ground on Twentieth street, between Chestnut and Madison ... Apply to J. K. HALL & CO., 90½ Fifth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. apl 6t

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A handsome, new, modern-built, ... Apply to W. A. KLIERSENDORFF, office No. 7 Hamilton Building, corner Main and Main streets. apl 6t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—W. H. Lawrence has real estate for sale ... W. H. LAWRENCE. mh31 6t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A cottage house and lot ... W. H. LAWRENCE. mh31 6t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE, &c.—Houses and lots in all parts of the city; farms in Kentucky, Indiana and all the states ... Inquire of COLEMAN & MOORE, 7½ Main street ... mh31 3teod

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE ... HANS B. BOWMAN, No. 47 Fourth street. mh31 6t

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Chestnut and Magazine ... mh31 6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A No. 1 retail grocery and lease. Inquire at this office. mh31 6t*

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Fixtures and 1 Cabinet Organ. Inquire at 166 West Jefferson street. mh31 6t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Four two-story frame dwellings ... Apply to J. ... mh31 6t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—One of the best houses in the city, containing 12 rooms, on the south side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third. Lot 60 by 191. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 15 ... Main street.

FOR SALE—... A desirable residence on the south side of Walnut, between First and Second streets ... Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 15 ... West Main street. mh31 6t

FOR SALE—LOT—Southeast corner of Main and Eleventh ... Inquire of DEMBITZ & JOSEPH, Attorneys at Law.

FOR SALE—... LEASE—Lots—A large one ... ROWAN BUCHANAN ...

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS—5,000 old papers, suitable for wrapping paper, and the cheapest ...

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Three brick dwellings ... Apply to J. K. HALL & CO., 90½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. apl 6t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice brick house of nine rooms, on the east side of Fifth street, between First and Walnut. Apply to W. A. KLIERSENDORFF, Agent, No. 7 Hamilton Building, corner of ... and Main streets. apl 6t

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Two front rooms at No. 174 ... street, between ... and Walnut. One suitable for a single lodger. Rent cheap.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A cottage house on Fifth street, between Broadway and York; house contains 5 rooms and is in good order. W. H. LAWRENCE. mh31 6t

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On Market st, between Hancock and Clay. W. H. LAWRENCE. mh31 6t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A fine two-story frame house, No. 3... Third street, Portland; 8 rooms and kitchen, large yard, good out-houses, &c. All in thorough repair, second door northeast Rectifier Church. Inquire on premises. mh31 6t*

FOR RENT—COUNTRY-SEAT—A beautiful country-seat, containing ... acres of ground ... Inquire of LARTER ... & SUMMERS, No. 87, Jefferson, between Second and Third. mh31 6t*

FOR LEASE—HOTEL—The desirable and well-located ... House, ... at the crossing of the Memphis and Louisville and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, Humboldt, Tenn. ... BARNES, Humboldt, Tenn. mh30 d12

FOR RENT—HOUSE—One large dwelling house, southeast corner of Cedar and Green ... Apply to J. B. WILDER & CO. mh28 6t

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A pleasant summer residence, in Preston Place ... Apply to HOUGH & BARCLAY, 150 West Main street. mh31 6t*

FOR RENT—BRICK DWELLING—A new two-story brick dwelling house, containing eight rooms ... Walnut street, near Washington. Apply to WM. ... mh31 6t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The house now occupied by W. H. McKnight ... Apply to JOHN ... No. 76 Gray street, bet. Brook and Floyd. mh31 6t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A family residence on Sixth street, east side, between Green and Walnut ... Apply to M. B. HILL, at the Northern Bank. jal1 6t

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM—With sleeping-room attached, on the second floor of the Hamilton Block, corner of Sixth and Main streets. Apply at Room No. 3, in same building. fe18 6t

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable two-story brick dwelling ... between First and Second streets ... Inquire of ... HALL ... & CO., 17 Main street. ja16 6t

FOR RENT—ROOMS—To an unobjectionable tenant, two good rooms over our banking office. ... Fourth and Main streets. ja11 6t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated with rooms ... 187 ... street, between Fourth and Fifth ... required. mh31 6t*

BOARDING—A good room ... Seventh and Walnut ... mh31 6t*

BOARDING—At No. 158 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, terms moderate. Day board $4 per week. mh31 6t*

BOARDING—The best and cheapest boarding-house in the city is ... Restaurant, in Central Market. Three meal tickets for $1, or 17 for $5. Good board and meal hours to suit the public. fe1 6t

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM ... WHITE, 199½ Jefferson street ... mh31 6t

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM—Containing ... acres ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—A beautiful country seat ... Apply to GEO. ... 146 West Main street. mh31 6t*

FOR SALE—TRACTS OF LAND—Seven very desirable small tracts of land near the city ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—A farm ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—... acres of first-rate land ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM— ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—I have several fine country residences and nights improved farms in this county for sale. Apply at No. 4 Center street. ROB'T W. HAYS. 1ef1 6t

FOR SALE—LAND—... acres of land ... Apply to DR. ... or M. L. POPE ...

LOST.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH—On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, on Eleventh street ... A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me. W. H. DEAN, shoe store, No. 421 West Walnut st. mh31 6t*

BANKRUPTCY.

IN BANKRUPTCY—District of Kentucky ss.— ... EDWARD WILLIS, Assignee. oc1 d1 eod Wed

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky ... In the matter of JAMES W. GREEN, bankrupt ... STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. mh25 d1awWed

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—At Louisville ... EDWARD WILLIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky ... STEPHEN E. JONES, ... Assignees. mh18

PUBLIC SALES.

Auction Sale.

GREAT trade sale by M. L. Alexander & Co., 69 Ninth street, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, of dry goods, carpets, men's, women's, and children's shoes ... Country merchants are especially invited. M. L. ALEXANDER & CO.

At Public Sale.

THE fine residence of Mr. S. Noel, at Shelbyville, Ky., will be sold at public auction on the ... day of April ... The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. mh30 6t

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, 11th day of April next, I will sell to the highest bidder ... H. B. DONALDSON.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

John Kennedy's Administr'r, against John Kennedy's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. ...

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868,

About the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville ... [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

apl 4td

CANDIDATES.

JOHNNY WILSON, of the Eagnet Chamber, is a candidate to sell spirituous liquors to his customers ...

CANDIDATES.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

GEO. W. WHITE, of Daviess county, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District. mh31 dte

THOS. G. NEEDHAM, of Hardin, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention.

WE are authorized to announce JAS. GARNETT, of Adair county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney ... subject to the decision of a Democratic convention ...

WE are authorized to announce J. D. MILLARD, of Owen, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Eighth Judicial District.

J. D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the ... Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

J. M. DUPUY is a candidate for RE-ELECTION to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this District.

J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District.

PHIL. LEE is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District.

WE are authorized to announce NAT. GAITHER as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

WE are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District at the ensuing August election.

WE are authorized to announce L. R. THURMAN, of ..., as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Anderson, Mercer, Marion, Nelson, Taylor and Washington ...

JOHN W. SANDIDGE, of Cumberland county, is a candidate for re-election as Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifteenth Judicial District.

F. W. WARFIELD. JNO. B. WEST & CO.

WARFIELD, WEST & Co.,

Real Estate and Collecting Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Brokers, No. 97 Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

STRICT attention given to all business entrusted to them ...

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public he has taken charge of ... and refitted it ...

The celebrated artesian water baths, hot, cold, and shower, at all hours.

... P. HORBACH, Agent, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

C. H. GARTRELL & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

No. 180 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side, (Formerly occupied by ...)

CASH advances on consignments. Consignments ...

TO-DAY.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats, Shaker Hoods, fine Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 1 and 2, at 10 o'clock ... T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO.

70 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 1, at ... C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.

Splendid Sale of New and Second-hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, Queensware, Gold and Silver Watches, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 1 ... C. J. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Furniture of a Private Family Removing from the City,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 1, at 10 o'clock ... C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

1,000 Cases and Cartons of Spring Stock ... Calf, Level, Kid, and Serge Wares.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY ...

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Large and General Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and a lot of fine Watches, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 1, at 10 o'clock ... HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Merchants' Bank Building, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Chestnut Street Property—The Northwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 2, ... SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY C. H. GARTRELL & CO.,

No. 180 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

GRAND OPENING SALE.

$50,000 Worth of Jewelry.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, April 2 ... C. H. GARTRELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

No. 6 Jefferson street.

SPRING OF 1868.

Grand Opening Sale

SUBURBAN LOTS,

EMBRACING SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Exceedingly Liberal Terms.

One-fourth Cash; Balance in One, Two, and Three Years, with Interest and Lien.

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, April 2, 1868 ... MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY KUTZLER & BRO.

Valuable suburban Property for Gardeners, Truckers, or Milkmen, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 2 ... KUTZLER & BRO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

No. 227 Northeast corner Main and Fourth.

Large and General Assortment of Household Furniture ...

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 2, at 10 ... S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Great Sale of Oil Paintings ... imported by J. H. Gardner, of New York.

THURSDAY NIGHT, April 2, at 7½ o'clock ... C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Splendid Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, one very fine Piano ... Carpets, Splendid Mirrors, &c. &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock ... HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

SECOND

Large and Attractive Sale

—OF—

DESIRABLE PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF

30 Building Lots, also, Brick Cottage in Portland,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

SATURDAY, April 4th ... MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY JOSEPH BUCKEL,

No. 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. Market-street Buildings.

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY EVENING, April 6 ... JOSEPH BUCKEL, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH BUCKEL.

No. 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. Jefferson-street Property, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, April 10, 1868, at 10 o'clock ... JOSEPH BUCKEL, Auctioneer.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Office, Merchants' Bank Building, Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Positive and Peremptory Sale of Magazine-street Property, between Madison and Chestnut streets.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 4, 1868, at 3 ... S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Three splendid Cottages on Portland Avenue AT AUCTION.

WE will sell on THURSDAY, April 9th ... C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Office, Merchants' Bank Building, Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

At O'Bannon's Depot, on the L. & F. Railroad, 12 miles from the City of Louisville. A Country Wonder ... with 60½ Acres of fine, improved Land.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April ... [illegible] ... S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY MEAD & WILSON,

81 Fifth street, bet. Main and Market.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock ... MEAD & WILSON, Auctioneers.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CHANCELLOR.

T. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

B. ... is a candidate for ... Circuit Court Clerk ...

JACK ... is a candidate for ... Jefferson Circuit Court ...

FOR CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

... is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

CAPT. F. KING, an old veteran of the Mexican war, is a candidate for Police Commissioner of Jefferson county.

W. ... is a candidate for Police Commissioner ...

WE are authorized to announce ... in Louisville and Jefferson county at the ensuing April election.

G. ... is the independent candidate for Police Commissioner, at the ensuing April election.

WE are authorized to announce ... subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

WE are authorized to announce ... as an independent candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing April election.

JOHN ... is a candidate for Police Commissioner ...

THOMAS ... of Jefferson county, is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing election, April, 1868.

M. ... is a candidate for Police Commissioner, subject to the decision of ... convention.

HENRY WIDDEN is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing April election, 1868.

COUNTY AND CITY ATTORNEY.

W. ... is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney, in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, at the ensuing August election.

FOR CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A. ... is a candidate for ... Chief of the Fire Department ...

J. ... is a candidate for ... Chief of the Fire Department, at the April election.

W. ... is a candidate for Chief ... Fire Department ...

FOR COUNCILMAN.

DR. JOHN LLOYD is the independent candidate for Councilman in the Tenth Ward.

WILLIAM ... is a candidate for Councilman ... Ward.

H. ... is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward.

M. ... is the nominee of the Eleventh Ward ...

C. ... SMITH is a candidate for re-election ... Ward ...

WE are authorized to announce JAMES PATER ... in the Tenth Ward, at the coming April election.

W. ... is a candidate for Councilman in the Fourth Ward.

GEORGE ... is the Democratic candidate ... in the Fourth Ward.

M. ... is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward ...

G. ... is a candidate for re-election to Councilman in the Ninth Ward.

C. ... is a candidate for re-election to Councilman in the Second Ward, at the April election.

PHIL. T. ... is a candidate for re-election to Councilman in the Third Ward, at the April election.

JA. ... is a candidate for Councilman in the Fourth Ward.

HIRAM ... is a candidate for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward at the April election.

J. ... is a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

THOS. ... is a candidate for Alderman in the ... Ward.

R. ... is a candidate for Alderman in the Eleventh Ward.

J. ... is a candidate for Alderman in the ... Ward, at the ... April election.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

... B. MOLLOAN.

DR. J. A. ... is a candidate for Alderman in the ... Ward.

D. ... is a candidate for Alderman ...

FONTAINE T. ... is a candidate for Alderman in the ... Ward.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

L. ... is the Democratic candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward.

W. ... is a candidate for School Trustee for the Fourth Ward at the April election.

JAMES ... is a candidate for School Trustee for the Fourth Ward ...

H. ... is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward.

J. T. M. ... is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Second Ward.

HENRY M. ... is the Democratic nominee for School Trustee in the Fifth Ward.

JAMES A. ... is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the ... Ward.

WILLIAM H. ... is a candidate for School Trustee in the Third Ward, at the ensuing April election.

... is a candidate for School Trustee ...

WM. ... is the independent candidate for School Trustee for the Tenth Ward.

E. ... is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward, at the ensuing April election.

... is a candidate for School Trustee in the First Ward ...

ALEX. DUVALL, Sr., is the Independent candidate for School Trustee in the Third Ward.

D. J. ... is the Democratic nominee for School Trustee in the ... Ward.

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for School Trustee in the Fifth Ward.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

JUDGE GEORGE C. ROGERS is a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial District.

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial District at the coming election.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. ... as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the ... Judicial District.

H. ... is a candidate for Circuit Judge ...

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for Circuit Judge ... subject to the decision of a Democratic convention ...

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

WE are authorized to announce A. J. ... as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the August election.

J. ... is a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court ...

F. ... is a candidate for Marshal of the ... Court ...

WE are authorized to announce J. B. ... as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

FOR STREET INSPECTOR.

L. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District at the ensuing April election.

J. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector for the Eastern District of the city.

WE are authorized to announce PAT. ... as a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District ...

M. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District, at the ensuing election.

W. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector ...

WE are authorized to announce ...

W. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector ...

W. ... is a candidate for Street Inspector, Eastern District ...

W. ... is a candidate for street inspector ...

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for Street Inspector ...

JAMES ... is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

WYANDOTTE CAVE,

Only 50 Miles from Louisville,

ON THE OHIO RIVER.

[illegible]

DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - APRIL 1, 1868.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The arrivals at the hotels yesterday were numerous.

☞ Capt. Z. Smith ... left for Washington yesterday on matters of business.

☞ Immense quantities of tobacco and cotton are being shipped from this point East daily.

☞ In England, April is the last month in which any wild fowl, except wild pigeons, is admissible in bills of fare.

☞ A friend, in nowise circumstanced, wishes to read out his overcoat until September.

☞ But few arrests were reported at the station-houses yesterday. The morals of the city are very good at this time.

☞ The river at the foot of Fifth street was nearly up to the sidewalk at dark last night, and rising.

☞ The steamer Dexter made the time from New Orleans to Natchez in 10 hours a few days ago.

☞ The band in front of the Academy of Music last night attracted a large audience, most of whom attended the performance.

☞ The pay-roll of the police of New Albany for the month of March foots up nine hundred and thirty dollars.

☞ The short dresses worn by the star actress at the Academy of Music is denominated by one of our wags "Win-and-knees."

☞ The cause of temperance is looking up in New Albany, and saloon keepers are looking down in the mouth.

☞ Elder Hobbs, of this city, addressed the congregation of the Christian Church at New Albany, last night.

☞ Mr. Joseph Buckel, real estate agent, yesterday sold ... lots of ground on Market, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, south side, for cash.

☞ A ... in the aggregate ... to Nelson ... yesterday ... A good deal of business there.

☞ It is estimated that over seven thousand dollars per month are deposited in the Louisville savings banks in small sums, mostly by poor men and women.

☞ The Academy of Music and Thompson's Varieties were both liberally patronized last night.

☞ The first three days of March were very lion-like, while the last three were as gentle and mild as a lamb. The old adage has been fully verified this year.

☞ The book and stationery store of Mr. John Clark, on Fourth street, was entered night before last by a burglar, and the money drawer robbed of upwards of five dollars.

☞ The room at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad office was scarcely large enough for the meeting of the stockholders yesterday. Many could not get in. The attendance was quite large.

☞ Mr. A. Hoagland, United States Government Inspector, returned yesterday from the South, where he has been attending to duties connected with the office. He is energetic and active in his vocation.

☞ Hon. James Guthrie was out riding in his carriage yesterday and looking extremely well notwithstanding his long illness. We understand he attended the meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

☞ It is stated by Capt. Anders, President of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line, that the boats of the company will take any of the "old pioneers" to Cincinnati and return at half fare, on the occasion of the celebration or reunion of the pioneers at Cincinnati next week.

☞ A valuable span of horses and wagon were stolen from M. Sargis, of Simpsonville, on Saturday. The thief was tracked to the city and it is believed that he crossed the River to New Albany. Two of our policemen are on the trail of the robber.

☞ In Evansville and Fort Wayne, Indiana, the authorities have passed an ordinance prohibiting loafing or loitering about the corners of the principal streets. The notices are posted on all the principal business streets—"Loafing upon the streets not allowed, pass along." Such an ordinance is greatly needed in our city. The "gutter snipes" are daily increasing.

☞ The vast crowd that congregated yesterday on Jefferson, near Third, to witness another rope walking from the top of one house to the top of another, on the opposite side of the street, were disappointed. The showman didn't show. He was not satisfied with the terms, and took down the ropes to put them up somewhere else.

Cardan relates that, having found among his father's papers that prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary, on the first of April, at 8 in the morning, were of wonderful efficacy, provided a Pater Noster and Ave Maria were added ... he made use of this rule of devotion ... "and found it answer perfectly well."

Tobacco Frauds.

Some days ago we mentioned that Hon. B. H. Bristow, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Kentucky, was in Memphis. We learn from the Memphis papers that he was there procuring evidence ... [illegible]

The tobacco in the case was consigned to Cairo, by Kirtland, Brown & Co., ... and sold to ... May, 1867 ... [illegible]

This is the first instance we have known in which the United States Attorney of one district has been requested to attend trials in another ... [illegible]

The Russellville Bank Robbery.

The preliminary examination of John W. Shepherd, charged with robbing the bank at Russellville, took place on Monday. Messrs. Kinney and Petrie, of Louisville, Demoss, of Bowling Green, and Caldwell, of Russellville, appeared for the defense. Messrs. Rice, Bowden, and Edwards, of Russellville, appeared for the prosecution. The case was tried before two Magistrates, and able argued on both sides. After a hearing the prisoner was held in the sum of $50,000 ... [illegible]

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

At a called meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, held at the office of the company ... [illegible]

☞ ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Theater—Benefit of Harry Langdon—Rob Roy—Benefit of Miss Cameron—Parisian French Opera Troupe—The Grand Duchess.

To-night Rob Roy will be performed for the benefit of Mr. Harry Langdon. The play is a great attraction in itself, and with the benefit the house should be full. Mr. Langdon is an excellent leading man, the best we have had for years. No actor at the theater could ever find fault with Mr. Langdon in any of his personations. Added to his excellence as an actor, he has the rare merit of being always perfect in the language of the play. Socially, Mr. Langdon is a gentleman of quiet, unassuming manner, straightforward, frank, honest, and obliging. We are sorry to learn that this is his last season in Louisville. We hope that his farewell benefit will not be the unsubstantial and shadowy things that the stock benefits have been thus far this season. Something is due to the actor who has worked so faithfully to please the public, and we trust that something will be a crowded house.

On Thursday night Miss Victoria Cameron takes a benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Fuller will appear for the first time in six years in her great character of "Smike."

On Monday next the Parisian Opera Troupe inaugurate a week of performances with Offenbach's delightful comic opera of the Grand Duchess, which every one has heard, and which has been heard by the delighted people of New York for over one hundred consecutive nights.

Miss Victoria Cameron's Benefit To-morrow Night.

Let the many friends of this beautiful and accomplished actress remember that she takes her first benefit in this city at the Louisville Theater to-morrow night.

The fascinating Mrs. George F. Fuller has volunteered to appear on this occasion in her great character of "Smike." This being the first appearance for six years of this favorite actress and most estimable lady, we expect to see a large concourse of her old friends assembled to greet her on this occasion.

The bill altogether is a most attractive one, and the fair beneficiary is most deserving, and we hope to see the house crowded.

April—All Fools' Day.

"So April, in old Heriot's, is drawn
A gallant hawker, posing on a lawn,
Holding a hawk and ... fowl of prey,
Ready to loose him to the airy way.
... now descends the silver beam,
And the warm earth seems a waking dream;
Insects creep out, leaves burst, and flowers rise,
And birds rocket the woods and wing the skies;
Each creature being a new sense receives,
And eloquently looks, to each, 'I live.'"

It is likely that most of our readers are aware of the fact that this is the first day of the fourth month, April.

With the Romans April was the second month of the year. Julius Cæsar added the 30th day to it. In the time of Nero it was called Neroneus. The etymologists inform us that the name is supposed to be derived from aperio, to open, because the buds open themselves at this period. Yet other writers affirm that it is derived from a Greek word signifying aphrilis, or descended from Venus, or born of the scum of the sea, because Romulus dedicated the month to Venus. This may be the real derivation, though the former seems the most natural. In the Albanian calendar, the latter portion of Xephebolion and the greater part of Munychion, correspond to April. Charlemagne, in his new calendar, called it grass month, the name still given to it by the Dutch.

On antique monuments Aprilis is represented as a dancing youth with a rattle in his hand.

The first of April is called in English All Fools' Day, but the custom of sending people on empty errands and laughing at them is common in every country of Europe, and wherever the European races have settled in this country. Two accounts are given of its origin. The oriental scholars say that it is derived from the huli feast among the Hindoos, where a similar custom prevails. The older opinion is that it comes from a celebration of Christ being sent about to and fro between Herod, Pilate and Caiaphas. In France the fooled man is called poisson d'avril, easily caught. In Scotland he is called gowk, which means cuckoo.

We do not know that we can better close our brief notice of "the day we celebrate" than by quoting the following lines from an English almanac of the year 1760:

"The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for All Fools' Day,
But why the people call it so,
Nor I, nor they themselves, do know.
But on this day are people sent
On purpose for pure merriment;
And though the day is known before,
Yet frequently there is great store
Of these forgetfuls to be found,
Who're sent to dance Moll Dixon's round;
And having tried each shop and stall,
And disappointed at them all,
At last some tell them of the cheat,
And then they hurry from the street,
And straightway home with shame they run.
And others laugh at what is done.
But 'tis a thing to be disputed,
Which is the greatest fool reputed,
The man that innocently went,
Or he that him designedly sent."

☞ The Louisville Hotel was crowded with guests yesterday, and throughout the day the office was thronged with people. A large number of prominent Tennesseeans are in the city attending the stockholders' meeting of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to vote on the amendment to the charter.

☞ The great rope walker will appear at the Academy of Music to-night, and ascend from the stage to the ceiling of the theater on a single rope carrying a man upon his back. This will be one of the greatest feats ever undertaken.

☞ Several persons were ... in most of the ... churches, on Sunday, ... — Cincinnati Gazette.

We thought the Radicals had intrusted the management of the trial to Butler, Logan & Co.

Workhouse and Pesthouse Report.

The following is the report of the Superintendent of the City Workhouse and Pesthouse for the month ending March 31, 1868:

The value of labor performed by the inmates of Workhouse during March, 1868, amounts to	$3,337 97
Expenses of Workhouse and Pesthouse for the month of March, 1868	1,702 ...
Difference in favor of prison	1,735 61
Prisoners remaining March 1	70
Committed during the month	70
Total	140
Fined and discharged in March	57
Remaining April 1	83
Remaining in Pest House March 1	6
Admitted in March	0
Total	6
Discharged	4
Dead	1
Remaining April 1	1

Respectfully submitted,
COLIN C. W. ALFRIEND,
Superintendent C. W. and P. Houses.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. S. A. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

TUESDAY, March 31.

The docket was unusually short this morning, and affords but little of interest:

—Bob Johnson, disorderly; discharged.

—E. D. Brown, for stealing a horse from A. J. Brewer, of Nelson county, was ordered to be sent to Bardstown for examination.

—John Lanna, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held in $100 for 60 days.

—John Vance, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held in $100 for 60 days.

—Ambrose Simmons, obtaining goods under false pretenses; continued until Wednesday.

BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were on yesterday filed by Samuel Bonnecheander, Charles A. Crawford, and Adolph Cohn, all of this city.

Certificates of discharge from all their debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, were on yesterday granted to each of the following parties, viz: John E. Price, of Scott county.
Simon A. Brown, Fayette county.
James J. Reagan, Franklin county.
George W. Moss, Fayette county.
James H. Tarver, Fayette county.
... Woodford County.
John P. ... Bourbon county.
... Franklin county.
... Fayette county.
Robert ... Clark county.
Edward ... Scott county.
James P. ... Clark county.

School Trustees Messrs. J. J. T. Murray and Oliver Lucas.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The Democrat of the 29th inst. contains an editorial headed "Our Public Schools," in which it is stated the school edifices lately erected in our city are of such bad repute that the authorities in Washington city have requested our superintendent ... [illegible]

... VINDEX.

THE COAL FIELDS OF KENTUCKY.

Her Mineral and Manufacturing Interests.

NO. 1

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Very few of our citizens fully realize the immense wealth which Kentucky possesses in her mineral resources, now lying buried and unproductive in an area of 13,700 square miles of coal and iron fields, being equivalent to 3,768,000 square acres. The area of this territory is greater than the coal fields of Pennsylvania, which have so enormously enriched and populated that State; and yet we are made tributary to Pennsylvania and other States annually for a supply of coal and iron, impoverishing our finances and retarding the growth and prosperity of our State.

With the hope of exciting a more lively interest in Kentucky as to the importance of developing our coal mines and thus to promote our manufacturing interests I propose to publish some statistics for the information of your readers which, I trust, will have some effect in arousing the energies and enterprise of our people to such combined efforts as will speedily push forward those important works of internal improvement which, when completed to the coal fields on their respective routes, will supply the city and other parts of our State with a regular, certain supply of fuel at low prices, and at all seasons of the year, thereby promoting the development of iron, cotton, woolen, and other manufacturing interests of our State. I specially refer to the extension of the locks and dams on the Kentucky river where coal and iron abound, the completion of the Knoxville branch railroad, along the line of which coal is abundant, but more important than either of these, the construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, which extends through a coal and iron region for a distance of 75 to 80 miles, and more accessible to our city than any in the State. The value of these important improvements cannot be estimated; the results will far exceed the expectations of the most sanguine among us. The most remarkable act now is that these valuable treasures have been permitted so long to remain dormant while we are being constantly drained of our wealth to obtain these articles of necessity from other States, paying money for them and getting nothing in return. We possess untold wealth, all we need is the requisite energy and enterprise to develop it. With this development our population will be increased, and our State will soon command all of the political and commercial advantages possessed by any State in the Union.

The following statistics will give the extent and value of the coal fields of Kentucky as compared with those of other countries:

COAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1867—AREAS OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We give below the quantity of coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1867, which we copy from the London Mining Journal, the most reliable mining publication in England:

	Tons.
Durham and Northumberland	26,[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Yorkshire	9,714,[illegible]
Derbyshire	4,[illegible]
Nottinghamshire	[illegible]
Leicestershire	[illegible]
Warwickshire	[illegible]
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	13,[illegible]
Lancashire	13,[illegible]
Cheshire	[illegible]
Shropshire	[illegible]
Gloucestershire and Somersetshire	[illegible]
Monmouthshire	4,[illegible]
South Wales	[illegible]
North Wales	[illegible]
Scotland	14,[illegible]
Ireland	1[illegible]
Total produce of the United Kingdom	104,[illegible]

To give our readers some idea of the immensity of the coal trade of Great Britain, we will state that the whole product of the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal regions, from the commencement of the trade in 1820 to 1867, inclusive, a period of forty-seven years, only exceeds the annual product of England, Ireland and Scotland in 1867, 1,[illegible] tons, as the following figures will show:

	Tons.
Whole product from Schuylkill since 1820	[illegible]
Whole product from Lehigh since 1820	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Product of the United Kingdom in 1867	[illegible]
Excess only	1,[illegible]

We append also the following statistics of the coal fields of Europe and the United States with their productions, taken from the valuable book entitled "Coal, Iron and Oil," which contains the latest and most authentic information on the subject:

	Area in Sq. miles.	Production, tons, 1866.
British Islands	5,[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia and Saxony	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
France	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria and Bohemia	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acadia (British Provinces)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estimated coal production of the world	[illegible]	

AREAS OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Thickness Feet.	Square Miles.
Anthracite.		
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bituminous.		
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	550
West Virginia	[illegible]	16,[illegible]
East Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	13,700
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other coal fields west of the Rocky Mountains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total square miles		[illegible]

The average thickness of the bituminous coal fields is about thirty feet, and the working thickness about twenty feet.

It will be observed from these figures that Kentucky compares favorably with any of the United States in mineral wealth, and is far superior to most of them, her coal measures are mostly near the surface and in the sides of her hills, and can therefore be mined at but little cost. We have also the advantage of coal and iron in close proximity up the Kentucky river and along the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad at points of easy access to our city. We have the cotton fields of the South to supply us with that valuable staple and a market at our doors for all we can manufacture. Why send it to Lowell and have it returned to us with an accumulated cost of freight and profit, depriving our own women and children of the necessary employment?

We have a genial climate and rich agricultural resources, why are we not equal to Pennsylvania in the production of coal and iron; or to Massachusetts in the production of cotton and woolen fabrics?

In a few days I propose to give some additional statistics and facts showing the value and importance of the coal to trade our city and State. PROGRESS.

PRIVY CLEANING.

PERSONS wishing to avoid the almost intolerable stench arising by cleaning out privies in the usual way ... Orders left at John M. Myers' Saddlery House, 71 Third street, between Main and Market ... MYERS & CO.

J. GOSNELL & BRO.,

Dealers in Northern and River

ICE.

PARTICULAR attention given to delivery at all hours in the day. Office, 117 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

SOLAR OIL,

A NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Gives a Light Equal to Gas!

And superior to all other oils.

IT CANNOT BE EXPLODED.

[illegible]

Metropolitan Hotel!

Main St., bet. Front and Second, CINCINNATI.

T. A. BARROW, Superintendent.

W. A. THURSTON, Prop'r.

TO MY OLD PATRONS AND FRIENDS—Having made an arrangement with the management of the above hotel ... T. A. BARROW, Supt.

A. SMITH. S. S. MASON.

MASON & SMITH

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL!

No. 125 THIRD Street

East side, between Jefferson and Green.

☞ Particular attention given to orders by mail or wagon.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Other Coal

For Parlor, Cooking, and ... Use.

Office, East side of Third st., near Main ...

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hill's Gold Pens

... Fourth street, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. ... Address R. C. HILL & CO.

Stencil Brands Cut to Order

River Intelligence.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	3 P. M.
Ky. River	WREN	3 P. M.
St. Louis	ARGONAUT No. 2	5 P. M.
Memphis	LUNA	5 P. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.
New Orleans	JOHN KILGOUR	10 A. M.
St. Louis	PEORIA CITY	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—March 31.

America, Cincinnati. Blue Wing No. 3, Madison.
Morning Star, Madison. Abeona, St. Louis.
Delaware, Nashville. J. F. Webb, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES—March 31.

America, Cincinnati. Blue Wing No. 3, Madison.
Moll Orr, Madison. C. T. Dumont, Madison.
Tarascon, Henderson. Abeona, ...
Delaware, Cincinnati. J. F. Webb, St. Louis.

BOATS IN PORT.

United States, city wharf. C. T. Dumont, city wharf.
Falls City, city wharf. Wren, city wharf.
Morning Star, city wharf. Luna, city wharf.
Nick Longworth, city wharf.

PITTSBURG, March 31.

River 7 feet 6 inches and falling fast. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

River falling 3 inches. Now 47 feet ... inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 60.

RIVER FALLING.—The river commenced falling about noon yesterday, having attained a height of 24 feet 6 inches water in the canal. This was the highest rise of this season, and at noon 3 P. M. yesterday, up to dark, it had fallen only an inch and a half. The weather was clear and delightfully pleasant all day, the usually stormy month of March going out as mild and genial as could be desired.

On the falls there were some 20 feet water last evening and the river is falling slowly, with the expectation that it will be receding quite fast to-day.

At Cincinnati at noon yesterday the river had fallen 4 inches from its highest tide.

At Pittsburg the river was falling fast, with only 7½ feet water in the channel at noon yesterday.

Business along the wharf yesterday, with the exception of that of the local packets, was quite dull, with two New Orleans boats in port, and running for either. The John Kilgour got a few tons of Government freight, and started South in the evening with but very slim prospects of securing a trip.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. L. B. Dunham, has her departure to New Orleans deferred to this evening. She is at the city wharf and being one of the regular packets should secure all that is ready to-day.

Among the boats in port yesterday were the J. F. Webb, bound for St. Louis, and the Delaware, from Nashville, bound for Cincinnati.

☞ The Peoria City, Captain Silver, is due today, bound for St. Louis and Omaha.

☞ The famous Argonaut No. 2, in charge of Captain Everhart, having been detained, takes her departure to St. Louis this evening. She is at the wharf, and passengers will receive good fare and attentions on this staunch and comfortable craft.

☞ The swift C. T. Dumont is the Madison and Cincinnati packet this morning, at nine o'clock, connecting with the General Buell and Major Anderson.

The United States is the regular passenger and mail line packet this evening for Cincinnati, stopping only at Madison, and making sure connection with all the railroad trains going East.

☞ The Blue Wing No. 3, yesterday did not exactly fill the programme we marked out for her. She came in during the night, and after discharging her cargo, posted back to Madison about midnight, or soon after. We hear that she is to run as an opposition line to the A. & B., in the Madison and Cincinnati trade.

☞ The famous Wren, Capt. Sanders, is the Kentucky river packet this afternoon.

☞ The bright Morning Star is the regular mail and passenger packet this evening for all points along the lower Ohio as far as Evansville and Henderson. She starts from the city wharf at 5 o'clock.

FOR GREEN RIVER.—The Falls City, Capt. Vanmeter, is due from Bowling Green this morning. She is the regular Wednesday evening packet.

☞ The Memphis packet this evening is the staunch Luna, Capt. Hicks King. She is at the city wharf, and passengers and shippers will find the clerk, Al. Crozer, polite and attentive.

☞ The Richmond, full of passengers, including fifty excursionists and pleasure-seekers from Memphis, left New Orleans Monday evening for this port.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARSHALL.—By private dispatch from New Orleans yesterday morning, we have the announcement of the death of Captain Charles E. Marshall. He had been in failing health for some time, and with his wife and family resided for a time in Henry county, Ky., but went to New Orleans to endeavor to regain his health, but died yesterday morning. His wife had been telegraphed as to his failing condition, and had the sad satisfaction of being with him in his last moments.

Capt. Marshall was a well known steamboat captain, and before the war had the R. W. Adams built at this port for the New Orleans and Memphis trade. He now has two other boats in that trade, and was a very popular boatman. He was a son of the late Judge Marshall, and a nephew of General Humphrey Marshall, of this city. He was about forty-five years of age.

GOOD RUN OF THE DEXTER.—In the COURIER yesterday we made brief mention of the time run of the Dexter, Capt. Montgomery, from New Orleans to Natchez and Vicksburg. The dispatch was to Moorhead & Co., the agents, who received it at 7 P. M., Monday evening, by which it would appear that the Dexter left New Orleans Sunday morning. The time to the two points was as follows:

	Hours.	Min.
New Orleans to Natchez	19	10
New Orleans to Vicksburg	29	20

This is forty two hours less time than has been made for several years, and the Dexter takes rank among the fastest of the fleet. At the same rate of speed she ought to have passed Memphis last night, and come to Louisville in less than five days.

☞ At Pittsburg, ... up, the river business was rather active, with large shipments of manufactured articles, favored by low freights and a high stage of water.

The new boat, Andrew Ackley, was preparing for a trip to the head waters of the Missouri and the Messenger was about to cast loose her lines for the upper Mississippi.

BOAT SUNK BY COLLISION WITH A BRIDGE.—The Pittsburg Gazette, of Monday, reports the loss of the towboat J. N. Cosgrove, by collision with the Birmingham bridge. The boat was carried against the second pier of the railroad bridge with great force. A large hole was made in the larboard side of the hull, near the bow, and the water rushed in with such force that the boat careened toward the starboard and sank in a few minutes. The crew escaped but not without some difficulty. The pilot, who, at the time of the accident, was at the wheel, endeavoring to prevent the boat from striking the pier, was thrown some distance into the water, but managed to swim back to the wreck and was hauled aboard by others of the crew who had climbed to the side of the boat, which was out of water. Captain William Hodges owned the boat, and was in command at the time. She is still lying at the pier, where she will have to remain until the water falls.

COAL.—There has been no coal run on the present rise on account of a strike among the diggers. We copy the following from the Pittsburg Gazette of Monday, though our dispatches report that a riot had taken place among them:

We understand that some of the diggers up the Monongahela have gone to work at ... and it will be remembered ... a compromise has been made.

☞ The St. Louis Republican of the 30th says:

The departure of steamers for the far-away gold mines of Montana is now going on at a steady rate; already have ... steamers started on the voyage, and this week will notice the departure of several others, including Gilham's Big Horn, the Ida Stockdale and Montana, also the Miner ...

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says:

The trade by which Captains Bush and Byers transfers the Emperor to Captain Val. Harlow ... The Emperor was rated at $16,000. Capt. Harlow will use her for towing and carry coal from Pomeroy to points below.

☞ The small steamer Alice, recently sunk in the mouth of Bayou de Glaize, will prove a total loss. There was no insurance on the boat.

☞ The Evansville dispatch of the 30th ult. to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

The P... Grove broke a wrist opposite Henderson, this afternoon, and ran through herself, smashing out both heads of her larboard cylinder. She will be ... and repair. She has ... 125 hogsheads tobacco, ... bales cotton, 25 barrels pipe-stems and lots of miscellaneous freight ... and 20 hogsheads tobacco and 7 bales cotton for Louisville.

QUICK.—The Belle Lee, bound for New Orleans, made the run from Memphis to Henderson in thirty-four minutes. The distance is twelve miles, or about twenty-three miles an hour with the tide.

☞ The Hambleton, a small boat, sunk forty miles above Little Rock, Friday. No insurance. Boat a total loss.

☞ Since the Frank Pargoud has taken the track in the lower Mississippi trade, such small braggarts as the Wild Wagoner have to continually "take the bank."

COAL.

T. C. POMEROY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburg Coal,

NO. 224 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. S. HYDES. G. S. GOOSE.

HYDES & GOOSE

Dealers in all grades of

COAL!

No. 139 Fourth street, opposite Masonic Temple.

ORDERS by wagon or railroad solicited, and prompt attention given. Best Pittsburg coal always on hand.

CARDING MACHINES!

Superior Roll Cards,

WITH all the late improvements, at greatly reduced prices. Send for circular, showing ... machine prices and particulars. A sample machine set up can be seen at our store.

H. W. WILKES, Louisville, Ky.

ISAAC CROMIE

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates ...

The Fine Race Horse DONERAIL,

(By Lexington, dam Cristo, by Imp. Margrave,)

WILL make this season (1868) at Woodlawn Race Course, at $25. For particulars see bills. H. W. FARRIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater

Benefit of Mr. H. Langdon.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1868, the ... drama of ROB ROY ... To conclude with the STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.

Thursday—Benefit of Miss Victoria Cameron.

Friday—Benefit of Miss ...

Louisville Theater

The Sensation of the Day!

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

Offenbach's latest operatic extravaganza,

By the Great Parisian Company.

MONDAY, April 6, 1868, for one week only. Prices—Dress Circle and Parquette $1. Secured seats ... for reserved seats. mh30 dtd

MAGINLEY & CARROLL'S

GREAT INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD

CIRCUS.

THIS magnificent show will exhibit at Louisville on lot corner Hill and Walnut streets, on

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

APRIL 13, 14, & 15, 1868.

ROUTE FOR KENTUCKY.

At Danville, Wednesday, April 1, 1868.
At Lebanon, Thursday, April 2, 1868.
At New Haven, Friday, April 3, 1868.
At Bardstown, Saturday, April 4, 1868.
At Lawrenceburg, Monday, April 6, 1868.
At Georgetown, Tuesday, April 7, 1868.
At Christiansburg, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.
At Frankfort, Thursday, April 9, 1868.
At Midway, Friday, April 10, 1868.
At Lexington, Saturday, April 11, 1868.
apl dtd A. W. MORGAN, Gen'l Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

MONDAY PACKET FOR PITTSBURG

THE FINE FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO, MASTER,

Leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburg every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers received by ... Connections made at Parkersburg, Wheeling, and Pittsburg with railroads to all Eastern cities.

For freight or passage apply to T. M. ERWIN & CO., or apl1 dlm Mail Line Wharfboat.

For Cairo, St. Louis, and Missouri River.

WAUANITA .... SHUMAN, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARGONAUT No. 2 .... EVERHART, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

R. G. GRAY .... ANDERSON, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For St. Louis and Omaha, Direct.

PEORIA CITY .... SILVER, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and N. Orleans.

DEXTER,

MONTGOMERY, Master,

Leaves as above on Saturday, the 4th, at 5 o'clock P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., T. M. ERWIN & CO., } Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co. Steamer For Evansville, Evansville, and Henderson. MORNING STAR .... BULLCHEFF, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR .... BENSON, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARGONAUT No. 2 .... EVERHART, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

NICK LONGWORTH,

L. B. DUNHAM .... Master, Leaves as above on Thursday, the 2d, at 5 P. M. T. M. ERWIN & CO., MOORHEAD & CO. } Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARGONAUT No. 2 .... EVERHART, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf. T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ARGONAUT No. 2 .... EVERHART, Master, Leaves as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M. JUDGE & FORKER, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and White River.

COMA .... Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Omaha, Direct.

PEORIA CITY .... SILVER, Master, Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.

CORA S. .... HICKS KING, Master, Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Columbus, and Memphis.

CORA S. .... HICKS KING, Master, Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf. JUDGE & FORKER, Agents.

Regular Express Line for Cairo and St. Louis.

ANNA .... SHINKLE, Master, Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room. ... one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 9 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJOR ANDERSON .... R. M. WADE, Master,
GEN. BUELL .... F. C. GRIMES, Master,

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

AMERICA .... D. WHITTEN, Master,
UNITED STATES .... FRANK CARTER, Master,

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning lines East.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street. JOHN CAMPION, Agent.

Louisville and Green River Packet Company's Splendid Steamer

FALLS CITY,

W. S. VANMETER, Master ... R. B. BEELEY, Clerk. Leaves Louisville every Wednesday at 5 P. M. Leaves Bowling Green every Saturday at 8 A. M. R. C. MERRELL, Prest. Co.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

STEAMER WREN,

SAM. SANDERS, Master. ... O. M. WOODS, Clerk.

Will leave Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. Leaves Louisville every Saturday for Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to JUDGE & FORKER, Agents, No. 14 Fourth st., bet. Main and River.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after MARCH 24, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:45 A. M.	1:5 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:15 A. M.	6:30 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. train connects at Humboldt and Memphis for all points South.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at ... A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeast Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily, ... except Sunday. ... and Knoxville branch ... daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in eastern cities 11 hours in advance of those taking U. S. mail boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
5:00 A. M. ... except Sunday	5:00 A. M., daily.
2:45 P. M., daily.	... P. M., except Sunday.
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WASHINGTON.

INTEREST IN IMPEACHMENT SUBSIDING.

Members of the House Prefer Dan Rice's Circus.

BURT VAN HORN PUT THROUGH

Character of the Interview Between Thomas and Stanton.

Right of the Chief Justice to Decide Preliminary Questions.

Summons for Generals Rousseau and Steedman.

McCARDLE CASE POSTPONED TILL DECEMBER.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 31.—The Court of Impeachment plunged into their work to-day, but little progress was made in the examination of witnesses.

THE SENATE CHAMBER UNSUITABLE.

It soon became apparent the Senate chamber was not suited for a court-room, as the witnesses could scarcely be heard by a number of Senators.

THE SPECTATORS.

The galleries contained comparatively few spectators, and less than a quorum of House members were in attendance. Many of these gentlemen preferred Dan Rice's circus to the dull proceedings of the court.

BURT VAN HORN PUT THROUGH.

Judge Stanberry put Burt Van Horn through in a [illegible] manner during cross examination.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THOMAS AND STANTON.

The purpose of the defense was to show that the interview between General Thomas and Mr. Stanton was of a friendly [illegible], although the ring of Congressmen had [illegible] there [illegible] scene. Van Horn dodged and twisted—almost prevaricated—and was glad to leave the stand.

From General Moorhead's testimony it was apparent that the Congressional crowd were there expecting Thomas' arrival, and prepared to take notes thereon for future use.

THE DUTY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Next there arose a question as to the duty of the Chief Justice in Court, he claiming the right to decide preliminary questions of law and evidence. After three hours in secret session, the court altered the rules so as to acquiesce in the views of Chase, by a vote of 31 to 19. Sumner and Drake fought it bitterly, asserting that he had no right to do aught else than to sit as a figure during the trial; but they were completely routed, and so Chase again carried his point, as he has in every case.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

Summons was just issued to-day for Generals Steedman and Rousseau. It was sent to the latter by telegraph.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day formally announced a postponement of the McCardle case until the December term. The country will share in the regret expressed by Justice Grier at the conclusion, for in his own language they had a right to expect the immediate and solemn action of the court in the case. They have been overawed by threats, and practically are now at the feet of Congress. Judge Grier was clearly right in saying he intended to clear his skirts of all censure for the cowardly course of the majority of the court.

CHARGES OF CONVICTION LESSENED.

It is said, but upon what reasons the statement is based has not transpired, that the chances of Johnson's conviction are greatly lessened by the postponement of the McCardle case.

NO NECESSITY FOR CONVICTION.

A decision against the constitutionality of reconstruction would have been followed by the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States, and the political fabric resting on those laws would have crumbled to pieces. As there can be now no farther executive interference with this precious policy, prominent Radicals hold there is no necessity for his conviction, but it has become a party measure and it may be impossible to control the storm which has been raised.

STEVENS' INDORSEMENT OF GRANT.

Thad. Steven's letter indorsing Grant for the Presidency was unexpected. He is by no means old Thad's choice.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nominations to be Rescinded—The Kuklux—Sale of Market Stalls—Terrible Affray—Robbery.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The Democratic Central Committee meets to-night to rescind its nominations.

It is rumored that the Kuklux Klan has organized here.

Large numbers of negroes from the interior are reported as arriving.

The Controller to-day commenced the sale of market stalls for ten years, as provided in the ordinance, retiring the city currency. The bidding was spirited.

A terrible stabbing affray occurred on Baronne street, between two men named Ivory and Fitzgerald, in which the latter was cut in four places so that his recovery is improbable. The other gave himself up to the police.

The stores on the ground floor of the St. Charles Hotel were entered and robbed last night by thieves who had secreted themselves in the rotunda and basement.

Chas. E. Marshall, an old Red river captain, was buried to-day.

Departed—Bismarck for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE.

Negro Shot Dead—Critical Condition of Affairs at Gallatin—Wholesale Pardoning of Convicts—Illicit Distilleries.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NASHVILLE, March 31.—A couple of negroes got into a difficulty at Columbia, to-day, when one drew a pistol and shot the other dead.

Affairs at Gallatin are still critical. Phillips' negro company are still under arms [illegible] the fort, but for what purpose nobody knows, except it is to exasperate and intimidate the citizens. If a row is once started the carnage will be fearful, as feeling runs high and both parties are well prepared in the way [illegible] and ammunition.

The number of convicts released from the penitentiary during the last two months foot up over four hundred. It is well understood that this wholesale turning loose of criminals, a large number of whom were convicted for murder, is for partisan motives, and it is expected the numbers of those released will help to swell the army of Brownlow's militia.

Illicit distilleries are said to be swarming in Coffee county.

ST. LOUIS.

Stabbing Affray—True Love Running Smooth—Paschall House Drawing.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—William H. Parker, a citizen of some respectability and standing, was arrested last night for having stabbed a steamboat clerk, in a difficulty about a lady. The rencounter took place in Reed's [illegible]. The [illegible] hurt. He refused his name to the police.

A romance in high life took place last night at Planters' Hotel. A young man from Boone county, in this State, named James Rollins Phillips, married Miss Bettie E. Victor by stealth. The young lady's uncle had her in charge en route for Kentucky in order to prevent the marriage. Phillips followed her here from Boone, caught and married her despite the uncle's vigilance. The young lady is an heiress of no mean pretensions.

Three thousand tickets were sold the past week here in the "Paschall House" drawing. An exciting interest, nearly equaling the Crosby Opera House mania, is being manifested for this grand scheme.

Weather cool, clear and pleasant.

COLUMBUS.

The Radical Leader Ashburn Killed by Men in Disguise—The Murder Denounced by Conservatives—Federal Soldiers Supposed to be the Authors of the Deed.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

COLUMBUS, GA., March 31.—Last night about midnight a body of men in disguise entered a negro boarding-house where Ashburn, the well-known Radical leader boarded, and killed him.

All Conservatives denounce and deplore the event.

Ashburn had a violent quarrel with some Federal soldiers yesterday, and this is believed to have been the cause of the killing.

MEMPHIS.

Desperado Killed—Steamer Seized.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

Switzler, a desperado, was killed at Grenada, Miss., yesterday, by Mr. Robinson, who is a peaceful and good citizen. An old grudge caused the difficulty. Switzler followed Robinson and abused him, when he shot him in self-defense.

The Darling leaves to-morrow with a good trip.

The United States Marshal has taken possession of the steamer Enterprise, at Napoleon, Ark., for running without custom-house papers.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

CAIRO, March 31.

River fell eight inches.

Weather clear and warm.

Business moderate.

Up—W. Butler, Anna [illegible] and an unknown towboat.

Down—[illegible] Katie [illegible], Quickstep, M. Burns, City Alton.

The [illegible] 80 tons [illegible] & Co., [illegible] to order, 80 hhds [illegible] R. M. Moore [illegible] & Co., 121 bbls [illegible] and a large lot of iron for way points. City of Bruin, way ladie, cleared at noon. Argosy has [illegible] of lumber for Cincinnati, and 80 tons way freight.

NASHVILLE, March 31.

River [illegible]

Weather [illegible]

Arrived—A. Baker [illegible]

Departed—Tyrone, [illegible]

In port—Ben Hughes, Emma Floyd, A. Baker.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

Weather clear and warm.

The river has fallen two feet during the twenty-four hours [illegible] with forty-[illegible] feet in the channel [illegible] under the bridge [illegible]

The arrivals [illegible] of the [illegible] were the Wannetta, [illegible] from St. Louis, Mary Erwin, from Tennessee river.

The departures were the Westmoreland for New Orleans, Wannetta, Omaha, and Emperor, to Pomeroy.

MEMPHIS, March 31.

Weather clear and pleasant.

River [illegible]

Departed—Lady Gay, Lexington, Marble City, St. Louis, St. Patrick, Evansville, In Port—Darling and Norman.

Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

Turkish Atrocities in Crete Denied.

Resignations of Army Officers Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following officers of the regular army have been accepted by the President: Lieut. [illegible] F. [illegible], Ninth United States Infantry, Brevet [illegible] U. S. Artillery; J. P. [illegible], Eighth United States Cavalry; Captain John P. [illegible], First Lieutenant Lewis H. [illegible], Third United States Artillery; First Lieutenant David J. Potts, Tenth Cavalry; [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible], United States Infantry; Second Lieutenant William A. Coe, [illegible] Infantry; Second Lieutenant Peter Hayes, Eighth United States Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Geo. R. Rogers, [illegible]; Second Lieutenant Jacob A. [illegible], United States [illegible].

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day Associate Judge Nelson [illegible] in the case of Magill and Martin, and the court had come to the conclusion not to entertain the motion. It was [illegible] decided this was a case which had several times been before the court. It was an appeal from an order from the District Court of Florida, sitting as a Circuit Court in a criminal case of murder, in which it was alleged the court had no jurisdiction.

It was proper to say that the remedy, if the relators are entitled to any, was by a writ of habeas corpus from the court [illegible] the district sitting as a circuit court, [illegible] certiorari under the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789. This was the conclusion of the court. It remanded the [illegible] to proceed accordingly. It was a proper [illegible].

The above [illegible] from Florida, the parties having been convicted of murder, and [illegible] similar to those in the McCardle case.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

Judge Wilson [illegible] motion made yesterday by Mr. Black for leave to argue the McCardle case under the [illegible] in view of the recent act of Congress. One of the counsel, Mr. Black, was not in [illegible] the conclusion of the court was, if there was no objection the court would hear the argument at the opening of the court on Wednesday.

It should have been stated that Judge Black, on making the motion yesterday, said he did not think the recent act of Congress, withdrawing from the court jurisdiction in this class of cases, was of any effect in the McCardle case.

Mr. Carpenter objected to the argument to-morrow. As it was a case of much importance he wanted more time.

Judge Wilson asked Mr. Carpenter what time he wanted.

Mr. Carpenter replied, if the subject went over to-morrow, it would necessarily go over the term.

Judge Wilson said he would let the question stand till the counsel, Mr. Black, [illegible] the court waiting for the arrival of Judge Black.

Mr. Starkey said he saw no necessity for arguing the McCardle case any further, and so far as he was concerned, he [illegible] like the privilege of filing a few authorities for himself in the absence of Judge Black. He was willing to submit it on a memorandum.

Judge Wilson asked Carpenter if he was satisfied with that court.

Mr. Carpenter did not think he was. The matter ought to be [illegible].

Judge Miller understood Mr. Carpenter to suggest yesterday that the matter should not be argued, but the court should settle the matter for itself.

Mr. Carpenter replied he did not suggest what course should be pursued.

Mr. Starkey remarked, Judge Black is not here.

Judge Clifford asked why?

Mr. Starkey said he had got out of a sick bed to come here. He expected he had a little [illegible] and he [illegible] and he did not wish to interfere [illegible] Judge Black.

The court, after consultation, said inasmuch as the counsel are not prepared to argue the question and as the court was approaching the end of the term it must of necessity go over to the next term, and this was the decision of the court.

THE TRADE WITH CANADA.

The Secretary of the State Treasury to-day in reply to a resolution of the House asking him for a statement of trade between the United States and British and North American provinces, presented a communication prepared by Geo. W. Brega, in which the latter says he is satisfied after a careful examination of returns since March, 1866, and a review of the effects which grew out of reciprocity, that it is of doubtful value for the interest of our citizens that the main features of the convention should be revived so as to legislative action of the Government can do so.

THE CRETAN MASSACRE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Various [illegible] deny the [illegible] to Turkish massacres in Crete.

OPINION OF JUDGE NELSON.

A special [illegible] that Justice Nelson had decided the sale under the [illegible] gage under a [illegible] the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company [illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee [illegible] dated and void, and perpetually enjoined the company [illegible] or parties [illegible] purchase of that sale.

HANCOCK'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 31.

General Order No. 1.

In compliance with general orders No. 17, headquarters army of the United States, Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 28th, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Northwest, comprising Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the Department of the East, comprising the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the Department of Washington, comprising the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, with headquarters established at Washington.

W. S. HANCOCK,

[Official.] Major General [illegible]

BRITISH AMERICA.

Another Fenian Scare—Troops Under Arms—Invasion from Buffalo and St. Albans Anticipated.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Fenians are [illegible] and troops are under [illegible] [illegible]

OTTAWA, March 31.—The case of Allen McDonald, [illegible] under demand of the United States for extradition, [illegible].

The Attorney General [illegible] whole case [illegible].

The new postage act goes into effect tomorrow. This act [illegible] the postage on letters from five to three cents.

ST. LOUIS.

Great Snow Storm on the Plains—Passengers Snowed In.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says that the first through train from Cheyenne, [illegible] arrived this morning. Several hundred passengers were snowed in near Sherman, [illegible] west of Cheyenne, several days. Four or five hundred men had been employed clearing the road.

The storm extended as far west as the mountains. There have been no [illegible] from Salt Lake since the 13th.

The storm at Denver on the [illegible] the worst ever known in Colorado.

Phil. Sheridan left Leavenworth yesterday for Omaha to join the Peace Commission now en route for Fort Laramie.

BOSTON.

Failure of the Bill to Abolish the State Constabulary—Anti-Liquor Christians.

BOSTON, March 31.—The [illegible] the State Constabulary [illegible]

The New England Methodist Conference, at its session to-day unanimously adopted a report in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquors.

40th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 31.

[illegible] petitions were presented, the chair was taken by Chief Justice Chase. The [illegible] of the House took places. The President's counsel also [illegible] and took seats. The galleries were about half full.

Mr. WILSON [illegible] the [illegible] resolution of January 13, an extract from the [illegible] and [illegible] Wilson said, [illegible] to hold his office.

W. J. [illegible] was called, and attested [illegible] the [illegible] of the removal of Stanton by the President.

J. W. Jones, Deputy Marshal of the Supreme Court, was sworn. He testified he had known Gen. Lorenzo Thomas for six years, and had served [illegible] the summons of the District Supreme Court on the 21st of February, about 11 o'clock at night and made a return, which was read.

The [illegible] of the Senate that the President had no power to remove Stanton, was then read.

S. E. Creery, an appointment clerk in the Treasury, was sworn, and testified to the [illegible] of appointment used in that department prior to March, 1867.

Senators complained of not hearing, and Mr. Butler offered to repeat what he said, but Mr. Evarts said he preferred to hear the witness himself.

Mr. STANBERRY inquired what was the object of the testimony.

Mr. BUTLER replied it was to show that, after the passage of the tenure of office act, the President had signed a different form of commission made in accordance with the said act, thereby recognizing its binding force and [illegible]. The witness testified to the changes [illegible], which were read by Secretary Forney. The words stricken out were, "during the pleasure of the President for the time being." The form of commission for Treasury appointments was also produced, and the witness testified to the striking out of the same words above quoted and the substitution in their place of the words, "unless this commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being."

The commission issued to Mr. Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, November [illegible], 1867, was produced.

Mr. Butler [illegible] to examine, asked [illegible]

The witness said no [illegible] and no [illegible] Mr. Cooper [illegible] that commission, but [illegible] The commission was then read.

Mr. Butler then asked for the reading of the letter [illegible] Mr. Cooper by the President on [illegible]. The witness [illegible] the letter.

[illegible] by Mr. Curtis—The witness [illegible] of March.

[illegible] of the House of Representatives [illegible] War Department [illegible] February [illegible] at two minutes past 11 o'clock when Lorenzo Thomas demanded of Stanton possession of the office of Secretary of War. He testified that [illegible] Thomas, after exchanging salutations [illegible] said to Stanton, "I am Secretary of War ad interim, appointed and authorized by the President to take possession of this office."

Stanton ordered him to repair to his room and perform his duties as Adjutant General [illegible] to [illegible] of War, and would receive the mails of the department. Stanton told him he would do so [illegible]. Thomas left the room and [illegible] saw him in the room of [illegible].

On cross-examination by Stanberry, the witness said he went there to pay a visit to Stanton, not on public business; was accompanied by Messrs. Moorhead and Clark; did not know what their business was; they did not state what they went for; he was not in the habit of taking memoranda of conversations, [illegible] no one requested him to do so. [illegible] Thomas left the room that Stanton followed him. [illegible] the room [illegible] between Stanton and Thomas; did not understand what was said; did not know where the [illegible] which the [illegible]. He said he went with Stanton to [illegible] and was requested by Stanton to take notice of the question he was about to ask Thomas, which was whether he [illegible] to obey his orders as Secretary of War. Thomas replied, he did not, also said that he [illegible] to receive the mails and acknowledged [illegible].

Cross examined by Stanberry—Witness had been at the department half an hour before Thomas [illegible]. He was not [illegible], so far as witness could see. Witness [illegible] there had been something between Stanton and Thomas [illegible] of a good natured character, [illegible] there had been some [illegible].

Walter A. Burleigh, delegate from Dacotah, was recalled.

Mr. STANBERRY wanted to know the object of this examination as to the conversation between the witness and Thomas.

Mr. BUTLER replied to show that the intent and purpose of Thomas was to take possession of the War Department by force.

Mr. STANBERRY [illegible] to the [illegible] and the objection was sustained by [illegible].

Mr. DRAKE said the question should be submitted to the Senate, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it was his duty so to do.

Mr. DRAKE said there was nothing to [illegible] the Chief Justice that right.

Mr. JOHNSON called Mr. Drake to order on the ground that he could not debate the question here.

The CHIEF JUSTICE arose and said he, as Chief Justice of the United States was designated by the Constitution to preside over the court of impeachment when the President of the United States was being tried. While presiding here he believed President of the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment. When a point of evidence, with two or few others before the court, in the first instance the Chief Justice was the proper person to decide it, then the Senate, upon its being submitted to them [illegible] the [illegible] of a member.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to quote from various cases of impeachment to show that the presiding officer of impeachment had no right to decide a question of law or evidence.

Mr. Butler [illegible] that the managers of the House would be [illegible] hand and [illegible].

The CHIEF JUSTICE then stated that a point was raised for the decision of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE opposed the ruling of the Chair.

The CHIEF JUSTICE called the Senator to order.

Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of the 7th rule, and it was read.

Mr. BINGHAM maintained the rule [illegible] the chair to submit questions to the Senate, when the yeas and nays are [illegible], and that the [illegible] [illegible] power to try impeachments [illegible]

It [illegible] a great importance whether the House could not [illegible], or whether the Chief Justice could stand between them, unless, as some [illegible] the managers are the court, and be [illegible] against the House [illegible] might be. If such [illegible] a [illegible] of the chair. We can [illegible] in the White House, and we [illegible] a Jeffries to the chair of the Chief Justice.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question whether his decision should be sustained by the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE said the presiding officer had made a [illegible] which he had no right to make, but before he finished Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate retire for consultation. [illegible] Mr. Sumner asked the Senators what were the proceedings [illegible] question, in a trial of impeachment in this country.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would speak with the highest personal regard for the Chief Justice who presides here, feeling that in the [illegible] questions of law, and the commitments of the testimony, he should always be guided by that consideration [illegible] for which he is [illegible].

[illegible] the managers [illegible] the Senate in the case [illegible] the honor of the country and [illegible] and the [illegible] that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] presiding officer of this body for a specific purpose, with [illegible] power to decide [illegible] to a preliminary and final [illegible] which [illegible] to the final decision of this tribunal on question of the guilt or innocence of the person arraigned here, they would [illegible] the Constitution. Surely [illegible] the House of Representatives and he [illegible] in the Senate [illegible] to try impeachments presented by the House [illegible], and, with all [illegible] of the Constitution, when the President of the United States is tried, the [illegible] no [illegible] of the [illegible], for if that were assumed then the claim would be not only in derogation, but in [illegible] of [illegible] the Constitution, which concedes to the Senate [illegible] power of trying all impeachments, and no person elsewhere can in any way [illegible] to such [illegible] in the slightest degree, whether Mr. President or [illegible] right that [illegible] of [illegible] question which, by any [illegible] the Senate or the [illegible]; and [illegible] that in all this proceeding [illegible] than those of the Senate or [illegible], or in any one acting as [illegible] to the Senate, whether the [illegible] of the [illegible] in regard to the rights of the House of Representatives and to the rights of the [illegible].

but I cannot [illegible] to this doctrine as a matter of right that the presiding officer of the Senate is to [illegible] not in the power of the managers to take the [illegible] of the Senate [illegible].

Mr. BINGHAM [illegible] touching the [illegible].

Mr. BUTLER read from the report of the [illegible] to the [illegible] without expressing the opinion.

Mr. EVARTS had but a single observation to make to aid the Senate on the question submitted to it by the honorable manager, Mr. Boutwell, [illegible], the great inconvenience in the [illegible] of the trial, from deferring in favor of this rule to so numerous a body on every interlocutory question when admitting and [illegible] on the [illegible] of the right of [illegible] that the managers will allow the Chief Justice, [illegible] to [illegible] on the part of the counsel for the President have this to say, that we will take from the court the ruling as to whether the first preliminary decision is to be made by the Chief Justice or the whole body of the Senate, but the [illegible] will not submit to [illegible] as to how far the rule shall be departed from, or whether the rule shall be abided by. If the court decides preliminary we, as a matter of right, must insist that the decision shall be final.

Mr. WILSON renewed his motion that the Senate retire for consultation.

A vote being taken by yeas and nays, resulted yeas 25, nays 25 [illegible]

Yeas—Anthony, Buckalew, [illegible], Conness, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, [illegible], Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Vickers, Williams, and Wilson—25.

Nays—Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, [illegible], Howard, Morgan, Nye, Ramsey, [illegible], Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and [illegible]—25.

It being a tie vote the Chief Justice voted aye, thus giving practical effect to the position assumed by him as to his right to vote.

The circumstance created some flutter on the floor and much amusement in the galleries.

The Senate, headed by the Chief Justice, then, about 2 o'clock, retired for consultation.

Soon after the galleries began to thin out. [illegible] House gathered in knots and indulged in [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] together. One, two [illegible] hours passed, and still the senators did not return to their chambers. [illegible] and the [illegible] was [illegible].

At last, at twenty minutes past six the Senate returned, and the Chief Justice [illegible] to order and the Senate [illegible] the question [illegible] and [illegible] the following rule:

Rule 7.—The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate chamber and the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the forms of proceedings when sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for, and the presiding officer on the trial may rule on all questions of evidence and on incidental questions, which decision will stand as the judgment of the Senate for a decision, or he may at his option in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER intimated the managers desired to retire for consultation.

Senator TRUMBULL said, unless the managers desired the Senate to continue in session, he would move an adjournment.

HOUSE.

The joint resolution referring the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] of hospital at [illegible] St. Louis was referred to the Military Committee.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of [illegible] so as to permit the [illegible].

A resolution was adopted that the Banking Committee inquire into the expediency of [illegible].

Mr. LAWRENCE [illegible] the authorizing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

The report of the conference committee on the [illegible] bill was [illegible] by Mr. Schenck and agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of [illegible] a large reduction in the force of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. SPALDING [illegible] a joint resolution [illegible] a duty [illegible] on pig [illegible]. He [illegible] to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into committee, and proceeded to the Senate chamber.

The House returned for session at [illegible] past 6, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, made the usual report [illegible] committee attending the Senate Chamber.

Mr. PAINE, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented the memorial of Florida and the proceedings of the Convention and asked that they be printed. It was so ordered.

At half past [illegible] adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

ENGLAND.

NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, March 31, Midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Malmesbury disclaimed any intention upon the part of the English Government to interfere in the affairs of Paraguay.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

In the House of Commons petitions in favor of and against the Irish church establishment were presented.

Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the Act of Parliament relating to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a State establishment. He would add no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the opposition to arrange them. All proprietary claims should be respected. There should no longer be a sectarian clergy paid by the State and connected with the church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balance of the incomes of the church.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain that the Liberal party had not dealt with this question because it had never before been presented to them in a practical shape as at the present time. Both parties, he said, were culpable for neglecting the subject. He knew the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He repelled the charge of agitation, which had been made against him. Speaking of the measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parsonages should be left to the clergy. Those who chose to maintain them would indemnify the owners of the advowson.

After further argument Mr. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action.

Lord Stanley replied, opposing the haste action in the matter, asking the House should wait until the commission on the Irish Church should make their report, and concluded by moving his resolution, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament.

Mr. Cumberbatch, the member from Stamford, moved a [illegible] that the principle of the [illegible] the Irish Church be [illegible], and the [illegible] be left to the next Parliament. The House was adjourned.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A bill [illegible] flogging in the army has passed the House of Commons.

ITALY.

FARRAGUT GIVES A BALL.

NAPLES, March 31.—Admiral Farragut gives a grand ball on board the Franklin to-day. The United States fleet will sail eastward at the close of the week.

FRANCE.

[illegible] OF MARQUIS DE BASSANO.

PARIS, March 31.—The Marquis De Bassano, of the French legation at Washington, will be succeeded by Count Turna.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 31—P. M.

Consols—Money, 93 [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Central [illegible], Atlantic [illegible] 21 [illegible].

FRANKFORT, March 31—P. M.

Bonds 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—P. M.

Cotton—Irregular and [illegible], closing firm. Sales 12,000 bales. [illegible] Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat steady, white [illegible], red Western [illegible]. Barley 5s 2d. Peas [illegible]. Provisions—Beef [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Cheese [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 31—P. M.

Petroleum firm at [illegible].

The Vouillaire-Ruth Scandal—Marriage of Ruth and Mrs. Vouillaire During the Trial of the Former—A Rather Strange Proceeding—Purported Letters from Mrs. Vouillaire.

[From the St. Louis Times, March 27.]

The Vouillaire-Ruth scandal, it seems, will never cease to agitate the public, [illegible] the developments daily made [illegible] be kept in mind by the readers of the Times that a few weeks ago the reported marriage of Ruth to Mrs. Vouillaire was published, but owing to the fact not being recorded, we were [illegible]. [illegible] a matter of record, and what was once doubt is now a positive certainty. On the 25th day of January last, while Ruth was being tried for shooting Vouillaire, Mrs. Vouillaire testified as follows, touching the question of marriage:

"I am not married to Ruth nor to any one else. I am not engaged to any gentleman in marriage. As Mr. Vouillaire's wife, Ruth would not marry me by such a proceeding at that time. It is none of your business."

Since the divorce, Ruth has not asked me to marriage. To the question, "Is it your intention to get married," she said, "I will tell you what I will do before the year is out, to keep well, and I may propose to Mr. Vouillaire."

After the examination was concluded on the same day, Ruth was tried to answer the charge of assault to kill, in the sum of $1,000. On the very next day, January 25, Isaac Ruth and Anne T. Vouillaire were united in marriage, by Rev. A. T. Madison, Pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The witnesses were Mrs. Adele Klebbeni, a prominent witness for Ruth, and Solomon Vouillaire, a son by the first marriage—only eleven years of age.

On the 3d of March Mr. Vouillaire wrote [illegible] and [illegible] letter to the Grand Jury, which was the cause of the last affray, during which Ruth was shot. Both Ruth and Vouillaire, so it [illegible], to cowhide Vouillaire [illegible] toward him and for his [illegible] on the 12th day of March the [illegible] Ruth, [illegible], and Ruth was then [illegible] a bath, shot in the breast.

A LETTER FROM MRS. VOUILLAIRE.

On the 3d of February Vouillaire received a letter to Mrs. Vouillaire's handwriting [illegible] in French, which, translated, is as follows:

"February 6, 1868.

"Ah! I love thee very dearly. I love thee to a [illegible] extreme delirium [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] BERGER-BEARDED."

On the 3d of March another letter was sent to him in the same handwriting—and which he is sure is from his former wife—containing the following verses, full of love's breathings. [illegible] and Alexander Smith have been accused of being the master of erotic poetry, but we know of nothing so fervid in the [illegible] as this:

"[illegible] I will not ask for more;
[illegible]
[illegible] those [illegible] other lands,
[illegible] lost myself before.

"[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"Give me one kiss, and when my starved lips
[illegible]
[illegible]
And let me feed my [illegible] soul off [illegible]"

Mr. Vouillaire states that on the 3d of February, or three days after the marriage, his ex-Madame came to his office and stated that "she was poor and wanted some money," and he sent it to her.

A few days afterward a friend of Vouillaire, a well-known lawyer, called on Mrs. Vouillaire, and reported that she told him she and Ruth were married, remarking, "I suppose that I married Ruth and what after Ruth was bound over, and that he may thank me for it, because he asked me certain questions in court. Ruth said to me, 'You have suffered much for me, will you marry me?' and I answered yes; and we were married."

Vouillaire also states that he had his picture [illegible] some time ago [illegible] but this he will change [illegible]. Thus the Ruth-Vouillaire [illegible] of personal. An exciting drama [illegible] has [illegible] been, and possibly [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

The Arkansas Election—1,649 Majority for the Constitution—Pacific Railroad Bill Signed—Homicide—Trial of Cora James.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The Democrat has a special from Little Rock, Arkansas, signed Thomas M. Bowen, President of the Reconstruction Convention, which [illegible] returns from the [illegible] give the constitution 1,649 majority.

Governor Fletcher has signed the Pacific railroad bill, and the company, it is understood [illegible]. The bill provides for [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] company for five million dollars [illegible].

A man named [illegible] was killed in a [illegible] at Manchester, in this county, last night.

The trial of Cora James, charged with criminal [illegible], has been proceeding all day in the Court of Criminal Correction, [illegible] will be concluded to-morrow. A large [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] have, [illegible] before.

INDIANAPOLIS.

$15,000 Robbery—Gen. Burnside—Meeting of Stockholders.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—A merchant of Greenfield, Ind., named J. J. [illegible] was robbed yesterday at [illegible], Ind., of $15,000. Mr. [illegible] was [illegible] to New York and had his money in a carpet-bag, which was stolen from the cars.

General A. E. Burnside has been in the city several days past, [illegible] the [illegible] of the new railroad from Indianapolis to Vincennes.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad [illegible] was [illegible] adjourned. No [illegible] of importance [illegible], and adjourned to meet in this city on Thursday.

MEMPHIS.

The Arkansas Election.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—A Little Rock special of this evening says the Radicals claim the success of the constitution by 1,[illegible]. Heavy frauds are alleged to have been practiced by registrars in [illegible] county. The constitution is said to [illegible] has been defeated by a vote. The [illegible] reported by registrars in some cases. The result can only be determined by official returns.

The Legislature was elected without opposition. It is not known if the majority will interfere. A greater majority is claimed for the Constitution in this (Jefferson) county than the [illegible] of registered voters. The election polled [illegible] days. The majority for the Constitution in this county is 2,[illegible], which is greater than the first registration, [illegible] 500 voters.

SCRANTON.

Terrible Accident—Seventeen Men Precipitated to the Bottom of a Coal Mine—Eleven Instantly Killed and Three Fatally Wounded.

SCRANTON, March 31.—By the breaking of a [illegible] connected with the hoisting machinery at the Dunmore coal mines, in this city, this morning, a platform containing seventeen men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, [illegible]. Seven were instantly killed, and [illegible]. They leave 11 widows and 38 orphans.

Navigation opened on the Delaware and on the Hudson River yesterday.

PITTSBURG.

The Miners' Riot.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Further particulars of the [illegible] riot last evening at Pine Run, [illegible] McKeesport, [illegible]. The miners [illegible] of O. N. [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] and five wounded. The rioters having met with a warmer reception than they anticipated, have been dispersed. An armed force is to be sent up to-day to arrest the rioters.

New Jersey Legislature on the Alta Vela Case.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Legislature of New Jersey adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to [illegible] engaged in the guano trade on the island of Alta Vela [illegible] the island to the [illegible] and [illegible] of Sau Domingo, [illegible] be restored.

Execution of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The [illegible] of [illegible] the murderer of [illegible] place to-day. He died protesting his innocence.

A chicken has climbed to a high chimney on a house top in Lee, Mass., recently ahead so much from being wet, that it pulled the chimney down, [illegible] in the [illegible] below.

DISTRESS IN LONDON.

Meeting of the Unemployed—Extraordinary Scenes.

[From the London Telegraph, March 20.]

A meeting of [illegible] took place in St. James' Hall on Saturday evening last. A few placards bearing "Work! Work!" and [illegible] to London, calling on the unemployed [illegible] to meet and discuss the causes of the lack of work and [illegible]. In response, about 150 persons attended in a hall capable of holding 3,000. A hundred of them might be working men, the others were [illegible] mechanics or true casuals; women [illegible].

Nobody seemed to know who had called them together. Some after 7 o'clock a Mr. O'Brien came on the platform, accompanied by two or three other individuals. He [illegible] that [illegible] gentleman who had promised to preside had not come, but as the meeting [illegible] taken by Mr. Roberts. That gentleman having been forthwith installed, delivered a speech, which is only worthy of notice on account of the [illegible] to all that is accepted as constituting the prosperity of the nation. Having denied that the depression of trade was due to a commercial [illegible], the panic in the city, or the want of [illegible] education, he laid down as the real cause the competition of foreigners, and he distinctly held that we ought to shut them out as fast as free trade allowed.

If ships were built abroad at less cost than here we could have no claim to bread. He enumerated some fifty or sixty articles of commerce which are imported from foreign countries, including artificial flowers, straw hats, machinery, barometers and cannon, and he gravely asked if we need be surprised that the working men of England are unemployed? There were persons in the meeting who applauded him, but it soon became clear that there were also men present who felt that this was [illegible]; and who plainly told the chairman so, whereat he became highly indignant, and, of course, informed the dissentients that it was they could not understand him it was not his fault.

Mr. O'Brien followed in a long oration, the drift of which was that while we leave our ports open to foreigners they closed theirs against us; and that we all knew what must become of a gentleman who [illegible] entertained his neighbors without ever being received by them in return. While doing some [illegible] to Mr. Cobden's character, he held that the French reciprocity treaty was all on one side. We gave them coals and iron, and got in return gripping wine, which [illegible]. He [illegible] a [illegible] of the days when England was "Merrie England" indeed, [illegible] men [illegible] with their meat. He moved a resolution, [illegible] that the admission without restriction of manufactured articles from foreign countries is the cause of many men being out of employment.

Mr. Ashley, a plumber, and two or three persons, stood on the platform and reminded them more [illegible] who the [illegible] and how they were to cure the [illegible]. He said, in effect, they must keep out the foreigner, who came to take away their bread. [illegible] The plumber made a speech refuting the argument that want of employment was due to that free trade for which we had labored so long. He was all one of those [illegible] men [illegible] the people's throats because they were fish. That was an accident, and, if it happened to any of them they would have [illegible]. They [illegible] as well blame a [illegible] for the rubber. Nevertheless, he thought the rich ought to be more heavily taxed for the relief of the poor, and that English workmen, being the best in the world, ought to be better paid.

A workingman—I wish you would try and do something for me. I have been out of work for three months, and have a wife and family to keep. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—Bravo! You're the man we want to hear. Tell us your tale in your own way. [Great noise and confusion.]

A voice—Give us a taste of your [illegible]

The Chairman—Now, gentlemen, I have to inform you that time is valuable, and we have to pay £5 for every half hour which we occupy this room.

[This remark caused considerable confusion, and several people essayed to speak at once. Ultimately order was restored.]

Mr. Mole [illegible] to move the following amendment: "That the present depression of trade and consequent distress in the metropolis and provinces arises from the unequal and unjust laws and [illegible] and oppressive taxation, both imperial and local, resulting from the extravagance and mismanagement of the country."

The Chairman—I object to that amendment. We don't want any amendments here, and besides, it's not [illegible]. [Cheers.] If you don't like the resolution reject it, but don't let us have any amendments. [Great confusion.]

A voice—We don't want such men as him.

The Chairman—This meeting is now dissolved. [Loud uproar.] Likewise [illegible] to it you will not pass our resolution. How we are endeavoring to do good, and what on earth do you want us to do more? [Renewed uproar.] I shall now put our resolution to the meeting.

Mr. Mole again endeavored to move the amendment, but this only made the disturbance increase, and the Chairman declared that they did not want, and would not have any amendment.

A voice—You have no right to say so.

The Chairman—I have a right to do as I like. I am chairman here, and [illegible]

Another voice—Don't let us go before the [illegible] as if we were a [illegible] assembly. [Loud cries.]

The Chairman—Will you pay the expenses of the hall for the next half hour, if you want to speak?

A Workingman—I beg to move that the wealthy classes be taxed for the benefit of the poorer classes. [Cheers.]

Mr. Mole again came forward, but was speedily obliged to give away in consequence of the clamor which prevailed.

A Workingman—My amendment is that the whole of the wealthy classes, beginning with those who have incomes above £300 a year, should be charged with an income tax, to go toward the support of the poorer classes. [Uproar.]

The Chairman—I beg to say—[A voice: "Throw a water jug at his head," followed by an immense uproar.]

Mr. O'Brien endeavored to produce quietude in the meeting, remarking that the presence of the Queen in London had nothing to do with [illegible] the [illegible] and prices of [illegible]. They ought to get their grievances amended. At present the poor were supported by the poor, and taxation fell heaviest upon those who were least able to bear it. [Cheers and cries of "Time."] He begged to move a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A Voice—Why, he has done nothing.

The Chairman—It you like you may carry on the meeting until doomsday if you only choose to pay for the room. [Laughter and cheers.]

Having delivered himself of this remark, the chairman left the platform, amidst an indescribable scene of confusion. One workingman immediately stood up and proposed a vote of censure upon those who had convened the meeting. This was carried at once by the few persons remaining in the hall, and the proceedings of this extraordinary gathering thus abruptly terminated, having lasted two hours.

LIFE OF AN OLD DIVER.

Under the Deep Waters and Among the Wrecks.

[From the Cairo Democrat.]

About twenty years ago Henry Hill, now well known in Cairo, entered the employment of Messrs. Eads & Nelson's wrecking or submarine [illegible] boats. In time he was installed as diver, and as such we propose to speak of him.

He remained in the employment of Messrs. Eads & Nelson a period of eighteen years. He is now in Messrs. Dugan & C[illegible]'s employ, where we saw him yesterday, and learned [illegible] of a diver.

The armor of a diver is [illegible]. The diver wears a water-tight armor over his entire person, except the head, which is covered by an inverted metallic pot, in which the head can turn and move at will. Thick, transparent glass is fitted in front to serve as windows, and to prevent accident, this glass is protected by steel guards or fenders. [illegible] this [illegible] the diver puts on a pair of leaden-soled shoes, weighing each twenty pounds, lashes to his back and breast a piece of lead, weighing forty pounds, attaches the tube through which he receives air, to the back of his [illegible] and [illegible] ready for his submarine explorations. He generally descends to the bottom of the river by the use of a ladder, but has, without reserve, [illegible] jump from the boat and sink to the bottom. The moment he disappears under water the air pump commences its work of supplying him with a constant current of fresh air. If at any time, the air escaping from a pressure gauge [illegible] the pressure is relieved by a self-acting valve fixed at the side of the head. If the pump does not furnish sufficient air, the diver so signals the fact by signs, and the supply is increased.

Mr. Hill informs us that he has remained under water five hours at a time. The great weight of lead fastened upon his feet and back is necessary to counteract the buoyancy of the air furnished him by the pump. When on the bank, the armor and weights form a load for a strong man. Under water they impose no noticeable weight, and in no way impede motion. Mr. Hill informs us that he has, while under water, often [illegible] up [illegible], jumped down hatchways, a distance of twelve and fifteen feet, with much greater ease and less risk than he might have performed the same feats out of water. Talking with him of his work, he has frequently worked, for hours at a time, [illegible]. When the water is clear he can [illegible] a distance of two or three feet, and at a distance of six inches he can determine the different kinds of timber. When the rivers are high and the water is muddy, everything is impenetrably black, [illegible] whether his eyes are open or shut. But, with long familiarity of the wrecks [illegible]. He has been at the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] he is [illegible] can pick up crabs, or [illegible] up holes, and determine the character of the sunken cargoes. [illegible] through the hold, and do everything that under the water that an expert blind man might do on the land. His [illegible] and out-meeting, that time [illegible] a sitting [illegible], he adds, have [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] of the [illegible] under water [illegible] he has no [illegible] on his body, and [illegible] to all [illegible] and surprises, a human being, not even [illegible] of the nature of a man who [illegible].

Politics in Virginia—Curious Radical Disclosures.

The Radicals in Virginia seem to be getting themselves into an inextricable muddle. John Hawxhurst, Radical aspirant for Governor, is out in a letter against Judge Underwood—who, with his usual modesty, is a Radical aspirant for the seat of Chief Justice Chase on the United States Supreme bench—in which he makes the following interesting family disclosures:

Some time in March, 1867, the State Central Committee held a meeting and called what is known as the April Convention, and at the same time appointed a sub-committee to go North to collect funds with which to organize the party of the State. I was one of that committee, and shortly after called on Judge Underwood for letters of introduction to be used in aid of the work. These he refused to give me, and said the money must be raised in the State; that he knew of two men that would give one thousand dollars each if they could be nominated for Congress, and there would be many other good offices to be filled that were wanted by men that were able to pay, and we must raise the money with which to organize the party from this source. I dissented from the plan as the men that were able to pay might not be the men that the people wanted, neither did I think the Republican party had intrusted me with the authority to dispose of the offices or promise them to any one. But on consulting, I did not go North at the time. Shortly afterward, while in Judge Underwood's office, he or his son drew up a subscription paper for the benefit of the committee, the judge subscribing $300 and his son $100, saying that he had an office, and his son was a young man and would want one, and wished me to take the paper and see how much I could get subscribed. I received the paper, but never attempted to collect a cent of it, or another subscriber. Some time after this I received an invitation to meet Judge Underwood in his office at seven o'clock in the evening. Went accordingly; found three persons with him. For some time the subject of ways and means for the Republican party was discussed, when Judge Underwood said: "We can have money enough if we are in favor of a certain man for President." A silence for a few moments was broken by some one asking who that man was. Judge Underwood replied, Chase. That he had no money, but Sprague had, and would give $100,000 for the use of the party in the State. I do not think any one expressed assent or dissent. After a short, embarrassed silence, and a still more embarrassed attempt at conversation, the company broke up. I was afterward told that it was understood that if Chase should become President Judge Underwood was to take his place as Chief Justice. In reference to Edward Underwood, the author of the late [illegible], he may have been present at the first interview, he certainly was at the second, but was not at the last, it being after office hours. I do not remember that Chase's name was ever mentioned in connection with our money matters; certainly not prominently, until the last interview. No offer was ever made to the committee of which I was chairman, that I am aware of. These facts were not regarded as secret by me. There was no mention made of secrecy. I felt chagrined and indignant at Underwood's persistent efforts to embarrass the committee, unless used in accordance with his wishes. I named the facts to different members of the committee and other friends of the cause, but I never sanctioned its publication, nor should I now do so had not E. Underwood given publicity to them in a shape which renders it necessary that I should correct them. With all justice to Chief Justice Chase and Senator Sprague, I will here state that I was never satisfied that they knew anything of this offer, believing rather that it came from the inordinate ambition of Judge Underwood, who thought to recommend himself to the good graces of Chase, and in this way might possibly get the nomination to the Senate for Chief Justice, or at least continue his almost unlimited control of Federal appointments in Virginia. JOHN HAWXHURST.

A man in Morrisania, New York, sued a Trades Union because his son was discharged from employment on account of its members refusing to work in the same shop with him, and gained his case.

The Muscatine (Iowa) Journal says the principal amusements of the denizens of that city at present are hunting, boating and holding down dry goods boxes on the streets.

In 1848, the Tolman estate, near Sixtieth street, New York, was vainly offered for sale at $4,000; and last week it sold in lots at auction for $1,249,850.

Last year Great Britain paid from eight to ten million dollars for imported eggs.

There are 8,175,000 bushels of wheat unmarketed in Minnesota.

Commercial Matters

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1868.

The month closes with a rather inactive market, despite the very favorable tenor of the foreign advices, which continue to note a large demand and very heavy sales of cotton. The home market, however rules dull, with but very little stir and no advance in the prices of the staple in New York owing up to the time of the regular exchange dispatches. Holders continue to manifest much confidence and firmness, and the bulk of the cotton in this market is held firm for an advance. The receipts are light, with only a moderate stock on hand for either sale or shipment.

The provision market is steady, though not active, and transactions are limited, with but moderate sales at our quotations.

Country produce and country dealers and buyers are scarce, and perishable articles are in good demand for home consumption at full rates.

The prospects of the growing wheat continue to look highly favorable for a good yield, if not a larger one, at least in Kentucky, than has been realized for many years, and prices of the old crop, now coming into market for the supplies of the city mills, are drooping, and rates day by day hardly maintained. The supplies continue light, which has the tendency to maintain rates.

The tobacco market is very active, with full receipts, the daily average sales now exceeding 200 hhds, with sales to-day of 304 hhds, one of the largest breaks of the season. The sales of the month of March at the four auction warehouses amounted to 4,[illegible] hhds, which nearly equals the entire sales of the preceding three months.

Milwaukee is a leading point of supply for provisions and grain for the South, as well as for the East, and we subjoin the following from the provision circular of George J. Jones, of the 7th:

The number of hogs cut was larger than ever before, with the exception of the season of 1862-3; but the average weight is the smallest of any year of which records have been kept, being only [illegible] lbs. net. One of the noticeable features of the business this year, was the great increase over any previous season in the number of hogs slaughtered by the packers. The yield of lard has been of nearly 5 pounds per hog, and thus with 30,000 hogs more than last year, the production was equal only to about 13,300 tierces, or 900 less [illegible] tierces, the season the yield was equal to 14,[illegible] tierces.

The quantity of mess pork made was 61,[illegible] barrels, a falling off of 7,000 barrels. In clear pork the increase is 1,[illegible] barrels. Prime mess shows an increase of 1,[illegible] barrels. Extra prime, a decrease of 6,141 barrels.

The total number of barrels of pork is 68,316 against 76,[illegible] barrels last year. This shows that Milwaukee packers turned a greater portion of their cutting into barrels than was the case in Chicago, as may be seen by comparing the returns. Here [illegible] hogs, the production of mess, prime mess and extra prime pork was 68,[illegible] barrels, and at Chicago with [illegible] hogs the production of the same grades of pork last mentioned was 112,[illegible] barrels.

The cutting of middles and sides was about three times as great as last year. A greater quantity of green and cured meats have been shipped East this season than in any previous time, and the railroad facilities in this respect have been much improved.

We estimate the stock of barreled pork here at the present time, as follows: 1,800 bbls. clear pork, 13,000 bbls. mess, 1,000 bbls. prime mess, 2,[illegible] bbls. extra prime, and 200 bbls. rumps. The stock of dry salted shoulders is probably about [illegible] lbs. of pickled hams, about 9,000 tierces; and about [illegible] tierces, prime. A large portion of the stock will be wanted for the local trade.

The beef packing shows a decided increase, summing up 11,[illegible] head, against 7,044 last year.

The New York dispatch to the Board of Trade via Southern Telegraph Company, quotes dry goods firm with a fair demand. Sugar steady with a moderate business doing. Coffee firm with a fair demand. Cotton firm and a fair business doing at 25c for middling uplands. Petroleum dull and [illegible] for refined in bond. Linseed oil dull at $1 [illegible]. Flour is in good demand and prices have advanced 10c, [illegible] $10 [illegible]. Wheat in good export demand, prices 1c to 2c higher. Corn declined to $1 24a1 20 for mixed western. [illegible] to [illegible]. Mess pork firmer, at $23 [illegible], and new $23 [illegible]. Lard quiet at 16[illegible]. Hogs steady at [illegible].

The Chicago dispatch quotes wheat in good demand and prices higher, No. 2 spring $1 [illegible], 1[illegible] lower, now selling at [illegible]; receipts 1,[illegible] bushels. Oats a shade higher, and in fair demand at [illegible], receipts 4,000 bushels. Rye has advanced to $1 53a1 55; receipts [illegible] bushels. Barley dull and nominal at $2 [illegible]; receipts 500 bushels. Mess pork at $23 [illegible]. Lard dull and nominal at 15[illegible]. Bulk meats held firmly at full prices, but not much doing.

The Cincinnati dispatch quotes flour steady and unchanged, family, $10 [illegible]. Wheat quiet, but held firmly at $2 [illegible] for Nos. 2 and 1 red, the latter scarce, spring No. 1 held at $2 20. Corn firm, and [illegible], shelled 90c. Oats are firmer and higher at [illegible], with sales. Rye firm, and held at $1 [illegible]. Barley scarce and firm at $2 [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible]. Cloverseed dull at $9 [illegible]. Timothy seed [illegible]. Flax seed $2 [illegible]. Mess pork quiet, only held at $23; choice country sold at $23 [illegible]. Lard quiet but firm at 16c. Bulk meats firm, held at [illegible], loose, active demand at full rates. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Shoulders [illegible], rib sides 13[illegible], clear rib 14[illegible], clear sides in demand at 15c. Sugar cured hams [illegible], plain [illegible].

The New Orleans dispatch quotes flour dull; superfine $9 [illegible]. Mess pork dull and declining, closing at $26. Lard dull and lower; prime in tierces [illegible], in kegs 17[illegible]. Bacon dull and prices tending downward, though there is a fair demand, clear sides [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Corn scarce, and advanced to $1 15 for prime in sacks. Oats in good demand, and prices tending upward; firm in sacks at 90c. [illegible] declined to $19. Cotton active and higher, [illegible] for middling. Receipts—[illegible] bales, [illegible] sacks corn, 150 bbls flour, [illegible] kegs lard, 200 bbls pork, and 3,000 bales of cotton. [illegible] of cotton 72,[illegible] bales.

MONETARY.

There is no change in money matters, and all good paper is taken by banks. There ought to be an abundance of money this summer in bank as good paper is seldom offered and not likely to take in any consideration. Real estate paper is beginning to be in better demand but loans on mortgages are seldom made on account of the state law, as money is accordingly worth more than 6 per cent.

Eastern exchange is still in good demand, buying at par and selling at 1-10 to 1-5 premium.

Gold in better demand, large inquiries for it on account of impending impeachment.

Government securities dull and nominal, and we note another decline in New York.

Local stocks and bonds in good demand to-day. The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company voted by a large majority for the amendment of their charter, as passed at the last session of our Legislature. Western Financial Corporation stock has also advanced. There are only about $40,000 more stock to be subscribed to the Hotel Company. This accomplished, then the Western Financial Corporation Bank, unincumbered with the Galt House building, should do a good business for the benefit of its stock holders, as it has secured some of the best patronage in the city.

Corrected by Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers No. 136 West Main Street.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes and half dimes	1 30	...

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties, 1862	109	109¾
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, [illegible]	107	107¾
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	101	[illegible]
Seven-thirties	106	106¾

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the Wholesale Prices, the lowest figures being strictly the Cash rates. An advance [illegible] is [illegible] higher, while general orders, with the Cash are filled at the inside rates.]

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—There is nothing doing in bagging [illegible], and we have no change to note in the current rates.

BATTING—Holders of cotton batting are firmer, with No. 1 quoted at 26c in round lots, and small sales at 27c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Factors and dealers manifest more firmness, particularly for No. 500 yarns, which we quote at 18c [illegible] per dozen, No. 600 at 17 [illegible], and No. 700 at 16c per dozen. Candlewick, [illegible] and cotton twine, in small lots, [illegible] per pound.

COUNTRY BACON—Small sales from wagons range from [illegible] for shoulders, and 16 to 18c for clear sides and hams, as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote DRIED APPLES, [illegible], the buying rates [illegible] nominal at 1¼ to 3c. DRIED PEACHES, [illegible], for quarters, and [illegible] for bright halves, while [illegible] lots are lower, and [illegible] peaches in demand at [illegible], as to quality. BUTTER, fresh Western or New York, scarce and in demand at [illegible], while roll ranges from 25 to 30c as to quality [illegible]. BEANS, white [illegible] FEATHERS, prime [illegible]. FLAXSEED [illegible] per bushel. Brown, from second, [illegible]. Ginseng [illegible] and scarce, at [illegible]. Eggs [illegible] are very scarce at [illegible], and [illegible] per pound.

COAL—Best Pittsburg afloat 16c in barges. Retail sales at [illegible] per ton, or $5 00 per load of [illegible] bushels delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats at 14c, and 16c at retail.

CORNMEAL—We quote a sale of 100 bushels bolted at [illegible], with drier at $4 [illegible] per barrel, as to size.

CANDLES—We quote sales in jobbing lots by manufacturers and dealers at 18c for 12 oz. In whole box, and [illegible] in half and quarter boxes. Sales of 12 oz at [illegible] lots.

CHEESE—Market steady with sales of Western reserve at [illegible], Hamburg at [illegible]; factory at [illegible]; and Pine Apple at [illegible].

DOMESTICS—Holders are firm, at 15c in lots of 3 or more bales for standard Western and [illegible] grade of domestic brown sheetings, and [illegible] for Columbia. Western standard [illegible].

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change, with a moderate demand, and we hear of sales of only [illegible] to [illegible] at $4 50 for superfine, and [illegible] for the best [illegible] brands. We continue to quote as follows: Fine [illegible]; superfine [illegible]; extra family $10 [illegible]; A No. 1 at [illegible], and fancy brands at $13 50 to $15. Rye [illegible] in retail lots, [illegible] per bbl.

GROCERIES—Quiet to-day at quotations, as follows: [illegible] fair to prime, in lots, at [illegible]; small sales at [illegible]; Java coffee at [illegible], and small lots at [illegible]. We quote New Orleans raw sugar [illegible] for common, and [illegible] for fair, and prime 15a15½c. Sales of choice at 15½c in hhds in lots and small sales at 16a16½c. Porto Rico, raw, ranges from 15 to 15½c. Refined, hard standard, in whole lots at 17½c, and small sales at [illegible]. Other qualities range from 15½ to [illegible], in lots, with small orders at a fraction higher. MOLASSES—Plantation, in bbls [illegible], and [illegible] for prime in half bbls. Syrups—[illegible] [illegible] to quality and package, range from [illegible] to $1 for golden, [illegible] for prime in tcs, and Louisiana in bbls at [illegible], as to quality.

GRAIN—Market quiet for WHEAT, with a sale of 150 bushels red, received by rail at $2 35. CORN in firm and good [illegible] at [illegible] in bulk. Shelled corn [illegible] to 90c, and [illegible] in sacks, with a sale of 700 bush at 92c [illegible], and [illegible]; [illegible] OATS are [illegible] to [illegible] bulk, with a sale of 500 bush in bulk at 75c. RYE has advanced, with sales of 75 sacks and 100 bushels at $1 65 and [illegible] at $1 70, with choice in the city [illegible] at $1 75. BARLEY is very scarce, and we quote at [illegible]. BARLEY MALT active, with a sale of 1,500 bush, and [illegible] afloat on the river at $2 70, and a sale of 1,000 bush from store at $2.

HOPS—We note a sale of 7 bales prime Wisconsin at 60c.

HAY—We quote prime timothy on the wharf, in bales, at $18 [illegible], and in store we quote at $20 [illegible] per ton.

GUNNY BAGS—We quote new in bales at [illegible], in lots, and second at [illegible].

NAILS—We continue to quote 10d, in lots of 100 keg or more, at $6 [illegible]; small sales at $5 [illegible].

OILS—We quote linseed at the mill at $1 15a1 20, and sales in lots at $1 [illegible]. Lard oil at $1 15 to $1 20 for prime to choice. Coal oil [illegible].

POTATOES—Quiet to-day, and we quote in lots at $1 00a1 15 for peach blows, and $1 [illegible] for selected lots.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market was a little more active and firm to-day, and Mess Pork was held at $23, and retail lots quoted at $23 50. BACON more unchanged, as follows: shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides 14c, and clear sides, 15c, all packed. [illegible] a shade firmer, with a sale of [illegible] at 12c [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] prime [illegible] shoulders, [illegible] packed. Lard [illegible] city [illegible] in tierces [illegible], and [illegible] in kegs. [illegible] The market for [illegible] rib sides 14[illegible]. [illegible] in lots. Lard in tierces, at 16[illegible] in tierces, and 17[illegible] in kegs.

RAGS—Buyers are paying [illegible] for good cotton, and [illegible] for mixed.

WOOL—We hear of no sales or receipts. We quote [illegible] at [illegible], while washed would command the [illegible] rates.

WHISKY—We quote raw, free, nominally at $2 [illegible] round lots.

Cotton—Auction Sales.

Holders have established an advance, and still contend for higher rates. The offerings at the Louisville Cotton Warehouse, No. 156 Main street, this evening, amounted to [illegible] bales, with bids accepted on [illegible] bales at the following prices and classification of rates:

Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low middling	21	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	19	[illegible]

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The firmness heretofore noted is fully maintained, with a very large break to-day, the offerings at the warehouses amounting to 304 hhds, and the sales of the month of March amounting to 4,[illegible] hhds. There were no sales of [illegible] the sales including lugs, common, and medium to fair leaf, and [illegible] of [illegible] leaf. The latter commanded [illegible]. The sales at the four auction warehouses to-day amounted to 304 hhds, with 10 refused.

The prices ranged as follows: [illegible]

Tobacco Sales.

By John J. Thomas & Co., at Elmwood Landing, Thursday, March 26th, 1868, of 73 hogsheads, as follows:

$11 25, 12, 16, [illegible] [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 31—P. M.

COTTON—A shade firmer, sales [illegible] bales at 26c [illegible] for middling uplands, closing at [illegible] quiet at [illegible].

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,[illegible] bbls and [illegible] bags; market opened a shade firmer for low grades, but closed dull and drooping for all kinds, with sales of [illegible] bbls at $9 [illegible] for superfine State and Western, $10 [illegible] for extra State, $[illegible] for extra Western, $[illegible] for white wheat extra, $10 [illegible] for round hoop Ohio, [illegible] for extra St. Louis, [illegible] [illegible] for good to choice do. [illegible] with [illegible] at [illegible] Rye flour [illegible] at $[illegible].

CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 100 bbls Western at $6.

WHISKY—Nominal.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 26,[illegible] bush; market opened a shade firmer, but closed dull and drooping. The extreme scarcity of freight room has materially checked the export demand. Sales 25,000 bush at $2 [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] [illegible] for No. 1 do delivered [illegible] for amber [illegible], and [illegible] for white California. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn, 26,[illegible] bush; market dull and heavy and [illegible] lower, sales 30,000 bush at $1 [illegible] for new mixed Western afloat, closing at $1 [illegible], and old do. afloat at $1 [illegible], new white Southern, and Western $1 [illegible], and $1 [illegible] for Western yellow. Receipts oats, [illegible] bush; market in new opened [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western in store and [illegible] afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice firm at [illegible] for Carolina. [illegible] firm; sales 3,[illegible] bags Rio on private terms. [illegible] steady, sales 350 hhds at [illegible] for Cuba, [illegible] for Porto Rico. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible] for American.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer and closed heavy; sales 6,[illegible] bbls at $23 [illegible] for new mess, closing at $23 [illegible] cash, [illegible] for old do, closing at $23, regular, [illegible] for prime mess, [illegible] for prime mess; also, 1,500 bbls new mess, seller [illegible] May, at $23 [illegible]. Beef firm; sales 340 bbls at previous [illegible]. [illegible] for new [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales [illegible] bbls at $[illegible]. Bacon firm but quiet; sales of [illegible] boxes at [illegible] for Cumberland cut, [illegible] short clear. Cut meats firm; sales 1,000 pkgs at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Dressed hogs dull at [illegible] for city. Lard dull and drooping, sales of [illegible] at [illegible].

BUTTER—Quiet at 36a60c for Ohio, and [illegible] for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 16a[illegible].

[illegible]—In Liverpool quiet, but firm.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed dull and heavy lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and heavy; an advance in freights has materially checked the export demand. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull at [illegible] for Western in store. Corn dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] for mixed Western afloat, $1 [illegible] for old do. in store and delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $24 [illegible] cash and regular, for new mess. Beef steady, with [illegible] demand. Cut meats a shade firmer and more active. Bacon firm, with a fair demand at [illegible] for Cumberland cut. Lard dull and heavy at [illegible] for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 31—P. M.

Money active and stringent, at 7 per cent. for call loans.

Currency and gold remittances are arriving from the South and West, but moderate amounts are [illegible] for country banks [illegible] the quarterly statements [illegible] for the quarterly statements. Until it is [illegible] to-morrow from the [illegible] to the Treasury on account of the purchase of [illegible], a [illegible] of gold which were bought to-day.

Sterling steady at [illegible] for prime bills.

Gold lower, opened at 138¾ and closed at 138[illegible].

The Assistant Treasurer sold nearly half a million dollars in gold to-day. Exports, $1,[illegible].

Government stocks [illegible].

Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4th quotations: Coupons of [illegible] [illegible]

Stock market opened with a sharp advance throughout the list, but closed heavy and lower, and New York Central especially. In New York Central and Erie there has been considerable talk of a compromise, but it can not [illegible] There are [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], one of the Erie Directors, was arrested at Albany to-day, on a warrant from Judge Barnard, charged with contempt of Court, but was released on a bond of $[illegible].

Western shares all closed firm, not sympathizing with the [illegible] of the New York roads to any extent.

The prices [illegible]: Canton, [illegible]; Cumberland, [illegible]; Wells Fargo Express, [illegible]; American Express, [illegible]; Adams Express, [illegible]; United States Express, [illegible]; Merchants' Union Express, [illegible]; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Mariposa, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]; Atlantic Mail, [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburg, [illegible]; Cleveland and Toledo, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Ohio and Mississippi, [illegible]; Wabash, [illegible]; Milwaukee and St. Paul, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Missouri 6's, [illegible]; Tennessee 6's, [illegible]; old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]; Virginia 6's, [illegible]; Mining shares [illegible].

Receipts Treasury to-day	[illegible]
Payments to-day	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 31.

The dry goods market opened quite animated with an advance of [illegible] per yard on all prints, but closes less [illegible]. There is less business doing however, and the market is strong in sympathy with cotton. Jobbers have no stocks on hand and have been obliged to enter the market and pay an advance of from [illegible] per yard for cotton goods above the prices which they asked for their disposing stocks last week. All makes of standard makes of heavy brown sheetings are firm at [illegible]. Printing cloths are sold at [illegible]. Freeman's prints are selling at [illegible], but will go soon to 12c. Arnold's [illegible]; Amoskeag 13; Lowell W. [illegible]; Wamsutta [illegible] at [illegible], Pacific, Sprague's and Cocheco 14[illegible]; Merrimack D, [illegible]; [illegible]; Manchester and [illegible], [illegible]; Merrimack command 16; [illegible] [illegible], will go to 16 soon, delaines are selling at [illegible] as to style.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, March 31—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady with a fair demand and prices unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing transacting.

FLOUR—Very quiet and low grades dull and drooping; superfine [illegible]; [illegible] extra $[illegible]; double extra $10 [illegible]; treble extra and fancy [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and choice fall better; other grades unchanged, prime to choice red $2 [illegible]; do. white [illegible]; spring $2 05 at [illegible]. Corn firmer at [illegible], shelled [illegible], and [illegible] for ear. Oats firmer at [illegible], and small lots fancy for seed [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged; $2 [illegible] for prime fall, and $2 [illegible] for prime spring. Rye lower; $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $24 [illegible]. Bulk meats in [illegible] demand; loose shoulders 10c; rib sides [illegible]; bams [illegible]. Bacon active for clear sides, but dull for shoulders; sugar-cured hams higher; shoulders at [illegible]; clear sides at [illegible]; shoulders [illegible], hams [illegible]. Lard at [illegible] and firm at 16c for choice [illegible] in tierces, and [illegible] for choice keg.

CATTLE—Beef cattle steady at [illegible] for common, and [illegible] for choice to extra.

HOGS—[illegible].

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. flour, 7,[illegible] bush. wheat, 12,[illegible] bush. corn, 3,[illegible] bush. oats, [illegible] bush. barley, [illegible] bush. rye.

Weather clear and pleasant.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 31—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet at $8 75 to $10 50 for low grade to fancy spring extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and [illegible] higher, sales of No. 1 at $2 [illegible] for regular and $2 [illegible] for fresh receipts, and No. 2 at $2 [illegible], losing at $2 [illegible]. Corn—New receipts opened a shade and closed firm at [illegible] for regular and [illegible] for fresh receipts. [illegible]; No. 1 quiet at [illegible]; [illegible] for regular [illegible] and [illegible] for fresh receipts, closing steady. Rye in fair demand and firmer; sales of fresh receipts No. 1 at $1 [illegible]. Barley more active but irregular at $2 [illegible] for No. 2, [illegible] closing steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork products more active. Mess pork $23 [illegible], [illegible] for prime [illegible]. Lard quiet, but held firmly at 15½c. Cut meats more active but steady; sales of rough sides at 11½c [illegible], loose; shoulders 10c, loose; short rib middles 12c, packed. Dressed hogs quiet and steady lower; [illegible] to [illegible] for medium to fair, and [illegible] for good to extra choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady at $[illegible] for medium to fair steers, and $[illegible] for good to choice do.

RECEIPTS—4,[illegible] bbls flour, 11,[illegible] bushels wheat, 11,[illegible] bush. corn, 7,[illegible] bush. oats, [illegible] dressed hogs, [illegible] live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 11,[illegible] bush. wheat, [illegible] bush. corn, 8,[illegible] bush oats.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 31—4 P. M.

FLOUR—Firmer, but prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but prices are unchanged. No. 1 red winter $2 [illegible] and No. 2 $2 [illegible]. Corn closed [illegible] at [illegible] for ear and [illegible] shelled. Oats firmer at [illegible]. Rye firm and in demand at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible]. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Closed quiet but firm at [illegible] for middling.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales of [illegible] hhds of fair rates.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $23 75 for new and [illegible] for old [illegible]; [illegible] sold at [illegible]. Bulk meats in good demand at [illegible] and [illegible] for shoulders and sides, but at the close all were held at [illegible]; clear sides sold at [illegible], and clear rib [illegible]. Bacon firm and in good demand for clear rib and clear sides, [illegible] in fly-tight hhds; plain hams [illegible] and sugar-cured [illegible]. Lard dull and prices nominal at [illegible].

BUTTER—[illegible] changed; prime to choice [illegible].

EGGS—Firm at 16c.

SEEDS—Clover dull at [illegible]; no change in flax or timothy.

OILS—No change; linseed $1 [illegible]; petroleum [illegible] for refined free.

GOLD—138 buying.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—P. M.

PETROLEUM—Lower at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined in bond.

SEED—Clover declined to $7 [illegible], the latter for good Western.

FLOUR—Without change.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] and scarce; sales 2,[illegible] bush red at $2 [illegible]; amber, $2 [illegible]; white, $[illegible]. Rye, $1 [illegible]. Corn in fair demand at $1 [illegible] for yellow and mixed Western. Oats steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Less active. Mess pork, $25 [illegible]. Lard, 16c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, March 31.

COTTON—Firm; middling, [illegible]; receipts to-day [illegible] bales; exports, 170 bales; month's receipts, [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Steady, superfine [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Bacon, shoulders, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]. Bulk shoulders, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]. Mess pork, $26. Lard, 17½c.

GRAIN—Corn, [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

HAY—[illegible].

BRAN—[illegible].

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

FLOUR—Active.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; Maryland, $3 [illegible]; Pennsylvania, $2 [illegible]. Corn dull; white, $1 [illegible]; yellow, $1 [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $[illegible]. Lard quiet and firm at 17c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.

COTTON—In good demand and unsettled; sales 1,[illegible] bales middling at [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales, exports, 3,[illegible] bales.

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair Louisiana [illegible].

MOLASSES—Prime fermenting [illegible].

FLOUR—Firm; double extra $[illegible], choice $[illegible].

GRAIN—Corn $1 [illegible]; Oats scarce with sales at [illegible].

HAY—Prime [illegible] river $[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $[illegible]. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet at 17[illegible].

MONEY—Sterling, [illegible]; Commercial, [illegible]. New York exchange, sight, ¼ premium.

IMPORTS

FROM THE BOOKS OF THE [illegible] BY RIVER—MARCH 31.

CINCINNATI—Per America—50 bbls whisky, [illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] bales [illegible], W. Mitchell & Co; 155 bxs tin, [illegible] & co; 45 bags coffee, [illegible] & co; [illegible] bbls, [illegible] & co [illegible] bbls sugar, [illegible]; [illegible] bbls [illegible]; 13 empty barrels, [illegible] kegs [illegible]; [illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] boxes tin, [illegible] bbls [illegible], 1 bbl pork, [illegible] bbls [illegible], [illegible] tobacco, [illegible] bags [illegible] bbls rope, [illegible] bbls [illegible], [illegible] rolls leather, [illegible], [illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] bbls whisky, [illegible] bags [illegible] and [illegible] bundles paper [illegible] hhds, [illegible], [illegible] bags seed, [illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] boxes [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] bales, [illegible] hardware, [illegible] glassware, [illegible] [illegible], consignees.

MADISON—Per Mollie Gratz—100 bbls flour, T. L. Jefferson & Bro—100 bales hay, [illegible] hhds tobacco, [illegible], [illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] pkgs [illegible], [illegible] lbs, 1 bags, consignees.

MADISON—Per Blue Wing No. 2—[illegible] hhds tobacco, [illegible] pkgs furniture, [illegible] bales hay, [illegible] straw, [illegible] bags wheat, [illegible] do oats, [illegible] sacks, [illegible] bbls meal, [illegible] lime, 1 lot household goods, consignees.

ST. LOUIS—Per Aboona—40 sacks wheat, [illegible] boxes drugs, [illegible] pkgs castings, [illegible] pkgs household goods, consignees.

MADISON AND KENTUCKY RIVER—Per barges [illegible] bales hay, consignees.

BY RAILROAD—March 31.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS & NASHVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible] bales tobacco, W. E. [illegible]; [illegible] do, [illegible]; [illegible] do, H. W. Wise & co—[illegible] bags wheat, [illegible] & [illegible]; [illegible] bags corn, [illegible] & Crawford; [illegible] bags corn, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] & co; [illegible] do, [illegible] & co [illegible] bags wheat, Jos Kennedy—[illegible] do; Jos Watson—[illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] & co; [illegible] bales hay, [illegible]; [illegible] bags rye, Terry W & Co [illegible], [illegible] do, [illegible], [illegible] cotton yarn, [illegible] & co; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] tobacco, [illegible] & co; [illegible] [illegible] bags corn, [illegible] bags wheat, [illegible] bags dried fruit, [illegible] bags feathers, [illegible] bags flaxseed, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] rolls leather, [illegible] bales tobacco, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] pkgs sundries, [illegible] pkgs furniture, [illegible] pkgs [illegible], [illegible] bags rags, [illegible] bags [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] bales brandy, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] empty barrels, [illegible], consignees.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—200 pcs bagging, [illegible] bales hemp, Todd & [illegible]; [illegible] bags corn, Moorhead & co—[illegible] bales hemp, Richardson & Son—[illegible] reels bagging, [illegible] bbls [illegible], 7 implements, 7 [illegible], 1 [illegible] lard, [illegible] pkgs [illegible], 1 do eggs, 1 hide, [illegible] pcs bacon, [illegible] kegs [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] tobacco, [illegible] pkgs sundries, consignees.

DIED.

DOUP—At his residence, in Bartholomew county, Ind., on Monday, March 16, OLIVER P. DOUP, son of the late Col. John Doup, of Louisville, in the 44th year of his age.

VAIL—In Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4, MARIA J., wife of O. M. Vail, formerly of this city, in the 39th year of her age.

VAIL—In Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, Mr. O. M. VAIL, formerly of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

For School Trustee.

WE are authorized to announce H. D. MATHIS as a candidate for school trustee in the Fourth Ward. ap1 d1

THOS. PEARSON. A. S. MEDDIS.

PEARSON & MEDDIS,

Stock and Bond Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

OFFICE—NO. 150 MAIN STREET, over Morton, Galt & Co. [illegible]

Patented October 1, 1867

Six Distinct Claims Patented on

DODGE'S PERFECT PLOW

It is of great strength and durability. Is of very light draught. Is simple in construction. Is easy to repair. Can be used with steel or cast points. Sheds any soil with ease. Can be changed to a scraper, sweep or sub-soil Plow. Mold-board, point and land-side all renewable. Material and workmanship are the best. It is highly polished and of great artistic beauty. The price is low. [illegible] for circular before buying an inferior article.

DODGE & BARCLAY

Sole Manufacturers.

[illegible] 113 Main street, L[illegible] Ky. [illegible]

Guano, Plaster, &c.

WE have in store, and will sell, by dray or carload, at reduced prices,

30,000 lbs. pure Peruvian Guano;
30,000 " Gypsum or Land Plaster;
15,000 " Ground Bones;
10,000 " Super-phosphate of Lime.

Send for circular certificates, directions for using.

BONDURANT & TODD,

Agricultural Warehouse,

[illegible] Main, bet. Third & Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS PAINTED,

—BY—

CHARLES FAHSEL,

309 Wenzel st., bet. Market and Walnut.

THE price for carriage, buggy, and wagon painting has been greatly reduced in my establishment. Painted, striped, and varnished much cheaper than ever before. [illegible]

FERTILIZERS.

50 Tons Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate of Lime — the Best and Cheapest Fertilizer in use.

100 Barrels Land Plaster.

Seed Corn.

100 bags fine Seed Corn.

For sale by

HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

CEMENT, Lime, Plaster and Fire brick.

Louisville Cement & Water Power Co.,

119 West Main Street, between Third and Fourth.

mh8 dly M. M. BHOMER, President.